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SOCIALIST PAPERS SEIZED IN RAID ARE ORDERED USED

New York Court Sets Aside the
Rand School Writ — Effort
to Organize Workers in Many
Parts of the World Shown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The joint legislative Committee on Seditious Activities in New York State, of which Senator Clayton R. Lusk is chairman, won a point yesterday when Justice McAvoy vacated the temporary writ of prohibition which he issued on Wednesday restraining the committee from making use of papers taken in the recent raid made under search warrant upon the Rand School of Social Science. At a hearing in the Supreme Court yesterday, at which counsel for the Rand school requested that the temporary writ be made permanent, counsel for the committee showed that the writ had been granted under provisions of the code of civil procedure of 1912, which had been so amended in 1913 that the judge is without jurisdiction to issue ex parte writs of prohibition.

James H. Holland, president of the New York State Federation of Labor, appearing as a witness before the committee to testify concerning the activities of radicals in the ranks of organized Labor, said that in 1889 the socialistic element completely wrecked one of the strongest Labor organizations in the country. Ever since the American Federation of Labor was formed, he said, the radicals had tried to disrupt it, and to sow dissension in the ranks, but at the last convention they had failed signally, when a resolution favoring the soviet form of government was overwhelmingly defeated.

Trades Invaded

Mr. Holland said that the radicals had broken in wherever they had found it possible, but had not succeeded in getting into the building trades, longshoremen's, and a number of other organizations, but had been fairly successful in the garment trades and among the furriers, boot and shoe makers, machinists, and hotel and restaurant employees.

The garment workers, he said, had been split, not by their own members, but by outsiders. In response to a question from A. E. Stevenson, of counsel for the committee, he said he would submit a list of organizations affected by radical propaganda, but that he did not care to make it public. He gave the committee the name of a member of the International Hotel Workers Association, who, he said, had openly advocated the overthrow of the United States Government.

The I. W. W., he continued, had taken an active part in industrial disturbances in New York State, particularly in the molders' strike in Utica.

The radicals had tried to force soviet doctrines down his own throat, he said. As for the 900,000 members of the Labor organizations in this State, he estimated that there were not more than 60,000 or 70,000 allied with radical organizations, while many of those did not hold radical ideas, but were forced to join in order to keep their jobs.

Aliens Influenced

Of the 25,000 who might have been won over from conservative bodies during the last three years, probably not more than 30 per cent were American citizens, and many were so by naturalization. The majority of this membership was described as composed of farmers, Jews, Italians, Spaniards, and other aliens, with Russian Jews predominating.

The Women's Trade Union League Mr. Holland characterized as at present "practically only a tail to the socialistic kite," really not a trades union, but holding a charter as a fraternal organization, without voice or vote of the American Federation of Labor. The great majority of its members were not trades workers, but upholders, and it received support from outside sources. Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram, Mrs. Raymond Robins, and Miss Mary Dreier were mentioned as contributors. It had been used more for politics than anything else, and had been issuing some socialistic propaganda of late.

Violence Advocated

Mr. Holland had frequently heard radicals advocate seizure of this government, not by vote, but by revolution, and had heard sabotage advocated by the speakers at the Central Federated Union. He said dictatorship of the proletariat was preached daily, and the expected revolution was not characterized as bloodless.

"The socialistic people have never represented labor, but they have used labor," he continued, adding that the great majority of working people in the United States were good American citizens first of all, and not followers of the Russian Soviet Government.

As for "red" agitators, Mr. Holland said that many of them possessed no union cards, and that nobody knew where they worked; that preachers of bolshevism were not working people; if they were, there might be some cause to fear them; but they were chiefly intellectuals, who had never worked, and who knew nothing about real Labor conditions. He said the requested the treaties.

state branch of the American Federation of Labor had always been loyal to the government.

Remedy Proposed

Speaking of the present shipping strike, Mr. Holland said that the Atlantic coast seamen's association was quite conservative, and was a strong supporter of the United States Government.

Most of the trades, outside of the needle trade, he said, looked upon bolshevism as a huge joke, and he believed that if publicity were denied the Bolshevik movement would soon pass away of starvation, as notorious as their food. Ninety per cent of them, he declared, were moral cowards.

Mr. Stevenson announced that when the committee's investigation was finished and the extent of the activities of the "reds" discovered, it was proposed to ask men from all walks in life, Mr. Holland among them, to offer conservative advice for dealing with the situation.

Work Among Negroes

To indicate that its editorial policy was favorable to the I. W. W. Mr. Stevenson, of counsel for the committee, read excerpts from an editorial appearing in the July, 1919, issue of the Messenger, a radical publication for Negroes, of which A. Philip Randolph, Chandler Owen, and A. W. Domingo are listed as editors. Mr. Randolph and Mr. Owen were said by Mr. Stevenson to be instructors at the Rand School of Social Science. This editorial advocated the establishment of One Big Union of all the working classes of the world, under the I. W. W., which should be sufficiently powerful to bring about an industrial democracy of the world, and urged Negroes to join in this movement.

Organization of marine transportation workers by the I. W. W. was shown by a number of letters identifying Henry Grunewald, detective in charge of the recent raid on I. W. W. headquarters, 27 East Fourth Street, which Mr. Stevenson offered as evidence of an intensive campaign in order to tie up transportation, which they defined "as the keystone of the industrial system."

These letters stated that an attempt was being made to establish an international marine transport workers' union and that favorable responses had already been received from Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Mexico, Cuba, Spain, Ireland, Holland and other countries. In this correspondence, an appeal was made for funds to organize Finnish seamen. Also one to Russian Bolsheviks and soviet workers, who were told that this was the only revolutionary union of its kind, and that no good Russian rebel should belong to any other. Notice was also given of an attempt to interest syndicalist organizations in Scandinavian countries.

Another letter spoke of a few good reds being busy in Providence, getting ready for a drive of the I. W. W. and proposed plans for organization of Boston port workers.

To Control Industries

The proposed "international revolutionary union," it was stated, would be the best means of overpowering the capitalistic class, and thus obtaining control of industry.

I. W. W. letters addressed to Finnish, Portuguese, Spanish, Italian, Irish and other workers, urged the organization of all classes of marine workers, including longshoremen, stevedores, firemen, boatmen, and truckmen handling marine freight, and the capture of such federation for the revolutionary element. A letter written to one William O'Brien of Liberty Hall, Dublin, Ireland, urged so close a union of the workers of the United States, Ireland and other countries, that a member of the union could pay his dues wherever he might be. This letter further stated that the purposes of American and Irish workers were identical, "to fight the everyday battles, and finally take over the industry."

Letters from various South American countries, Mexico, and from Europe, spoke of the I. W. W. propaganda being carried on.

Regulation of Belgo-Dutch Question

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The Council of Five has decided that the commission charged with the regulation of the Belgo-Dutch question shall meet on July 29th. Figaro understands the Allied Supreme Council, on Mr. Clemenceau's proposal, intrusted Tofimaco Tittoni, Italy's Foreign Minister, with the task of finding a basis for reconciling present differences between Greece and Bulgaria over certain disputed points.

Revictualing of Austria

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—(Hans) The Austrian peace delegation has sent a request to the Supreme Council of the Allies that the revictualing of Austria, which was interrupted on July 7, be resumed and continued throughout August and September.

The German peace mission has sent the council a memorandum asking information concerning the allied mission which has arrived at Memel.

Allied Discussions at Versailles

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A German wireless message reports the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung as stating that the Allies conducted discussions at Versailles in a very conciliatory form. The standpoint that the peace treaty conditions must be strictly fulfilled was insisted upon, especially those for the supply of the necessary workmen for rebuilding the occupied territory.

It was proposed to use groups of 500 to 1000 men which could be housed in barracks, and the French put forward the view that the German Government must do everything to hold the German people to the work. The French also claim that workmen should be secured compulsorily if they do not volunteer for the work. In the foreground of French demands is that for continuance of supply of cattle, yes, and coal.

Commissioner for Occupied Territory

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A Berlin wireless message states that the German Foreign Office has notified Mr. Clemenceau that Geheimrat Stark, former government president in Cologne, has been appointed Im-

ANATOLIA QUESTION BEING CONSIDERED

Supreme Council of Allies Hears
Premier of Greece on Subject
—Reparation to Be Made by
Germany for Berlin Incident

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Col. William Haskell, U.S. A., who recently was appointed high commissioner for the four great powers in Armenia, departed for Armenia on Sunday to take up his duties, says the Petit Parisien

today. The telegraph between Versailles and Berlin has been stopped on several occasions since Monday evening.

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Plans for Plebiscite in Upper Silesia

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—(Associated Press)—The Americans as well as others of the peace delegations seem confident that difficulties between the Poles and the Germans can be adjusted so as to hold the plebiscite in Upper Silesia without the necessity of using foreign military forces. Plans for the plebiscite are being perfected rapidly.

All German and Polish soldiers will leave the district peacefully, according to present indications, and enable the Allies to organize a local police force sufficiently strong to insure proper conduct of the balloting.

The United States as well as the

other powers, it is said, has expressed

its willingness to send troops to Upper

Silesia if necessary.

The delegates generally are said to be of the opinion

that the Germans are disposed to execute

subject to the economic position of

the industry, from seven to six,

after a further period of two years;

surface workers' hours to be 4½

hours per week, exclusive of meal

times. It was also suggested, as a

matter for careful consideration,

whether a 1d. per ton should not at

once be collected on coal raised,

and applied to improve the housing and

amenities of each particular colliery

district.

Miners at Keswick Meeting De-

cide on Action if Economies in

Coal Industry, Suggested in

Sankey Report, Are Enforced

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The miners' conference at Keswick yesterday carried a resolution urging

an amendment of the Income Tax Law

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The conference also cast an over-

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Miners Strike at Stettin

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday)—(The Associated Press)—A general strike, accompanied by rioting, has started at Stettin, capital of Pomerania, according to a report in the German press.

The strike is the result of a

rearrangement of hours and the fixing

of piece rates under the Sankey award

causing acute disturbance in Yorkshire, where the miners have struck

to secure a 14.3 per cent advance to

pieceworkers. Mass meetings held

by branches of the Yorkshire Miners

Association yesterday demanded that

a pledge of a 14.3 per cent advance to

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and the adoption in West Yorkshire

of a method of working hours with

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real test vote from the people themselves. Such a test vote would not in any way bind the action of the Senate; but it would constitute a test of popular feeling which it is impossible to secure by any other means."

"In case such a test was made," interrupted Charles Thomas, Democrat, Senator from Colorado, "and in case sentiment was for the League of Nations and the treaty, what would be the attitude of the Senator from Idaho?"

"I can conceive," answered Senator Borah, "of a contingency arising when the Senator from Idaho would have to retire."

"The possibility that the Senator from Idaho would have to retire is one of the reasons why I should dislike such a proposal as he makes," Atlee Pomerene, Senator from Ohio, interjected.

Senator Sherman's Speech

"The Senator from Ohio," Senator Borah shot back, "need not concern himself over this prospect; I represent a highly intelligent community."

Two set speeches were delivered on the floor yesterday, one by Lawrence V. Sherman, Senator from Illinois, the other by Senator LeBaron Colt of Rhode Island, both Republicans.

Senator Sherman vigorously assailed the Shantung agreement, declaring that it would make the Mikado a veritable Kaiser of the Far East and alienate the sympathies of the 400,000 Chinese from the people of the United States. He said, in part:

"China appeals powerfully to the sympathy and support of the American people. The treaty pending in the Senate is another step in the dismemberment of an ancient empire. This step can be checked either by the United States expressing its emphatic disapproval of Articles 156, 157, and 158, or by an awakening of China from her dream of pacifism. Lacking the power to resist aggression, she has been a victim of repeated spoliation. The Kiaochow leasehold, taken from Germany, together with all the rights appertaining to it, is the last acquisition of Japan. Why China should be exploited, her territory absorbed in the guise of leaseholds, her port cities dominated by alien powers, her mining and railway rights seized by Japan, does not appear except under the rule of covetous desire coupled with military force. It is a most inauspicious beginning of the substitution of right for might, which is announced to be the basis of the League of Nations."

"Prearranged Conspiracy"

"Article 10 and the portion of the territorial boundaries of Japan depends on the interpretation of the council of the league. The community of interests in preserving the existing status in Asia will tend to lead Great Britain and Japan to interpret this article alike. If China should appeal to arms to restore her lost province, we likely will find ourselves in the disagreeable position of making war with Japan to vindicate her right to keep it. Our undertaking to preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity of Japan will have an unpleasant ending."

"As to disarmament, the machinery provided by the league will undoubtedly bring about such a reduction of armaments that they will no longer prove a menace to international peace."

"To the general objection that the league creates a superstate and hence is destructive of our independence and sovereignty, I am unable to see the force of the arguments in support of this proposition. A superstate cannot be formed when every material power that is exercised by the league requires the unanimous consent of the executive council or of the delegates. By reason of this provision and the provision of retirement from the league upon giving two years' notice, the league is more in the nature of a voluntary association."

"We have denied Japan the right of immigration for her subjects. It has been repeatedly alluded to during the Peace Conference of Paris by representatives of that nation. The equality constantly proclaimed in the league logically directs Japan's thoughts to that denial. Its refusal has sunk deep into their sensibilities. It is a wound to their pride. We are vulnerable in the Philippines. Our great friend lies beyond in the people of the Chinese Republic."

Fraternal Bond

"There is a community of interest, a fraternal bond, between the Chinese and the people of the United States in this fight. The United States has either been over-reached by more capable diplomats or the indifference of those recalcitrant to their duty. China was the first to respond from the neutral nations to the call of our President against Germany. She trusted our professions, our ideals of free government, our opposition to wars for territorial conquest, and to the new freedom promulgated by the author, on the part of our country, of this treaty. The old maxim, 'Those who trust must suffer most,' is illustrated once more. China, trusting the United States, the Allies, and associated nations at the peace table, finds herself facing another step in the dismemberment of her country. She finds, too, that the United States joins with those who plunder her territory and rob her of people."

"If this does not rouse China and develop a military spirit, she is doomed, unless the United States comes to her rescue. The open door of John Hay, the friendly relations existing for many years, the development of China's resources through the extension of American credits, are all at an end. There is no open door in Shantung. There will be no extension of credit there save as it profits Japan. The excuses made by Japan and her apology aggravate the original injury."

Japan Riveting Control

"The mere fact that Japan claims she is the only power sufficiently near to defend China from the covetous hands of other nations lends special significance to this treaty. Under the plan of protection to China, she is riveting Japanese control upon that country in perpetuity. The very argument of necessity is Germany's argument in Belgium and France. Her excuse that there is no other direction in which she can expand makes it impossible to believe Japan ever intends to abandon Shantung or release the seizure of the interests enumerated. The more Japan's necessities are exhibited, the more evident it becomes that those necessities are the supreme law to Japan and not the justice published in the League of Nations. If Japan's great commercial interests are urged, it but strengthens the presumption that Japan will remain where she may have the advantage as against other nations. If it be insisted that Japan is the only independent powerful government within several thousand miles of Peking, it

must be remembered that mere proximity is not now measured by miles, but by swift steamships and wire and wireless communications. Civilization, trade, and friendly relations no longer depend upon mere contiguity. It is difficult to resist the conclusion that Japan is preparing to seize Shantung for permanent occupation. Her history in past affairs justifies this belief. Her practices in relation to other treaties convince the observer that it will be repeated here."

Japan's Promise to Withdraw

"Japan intends, we are told, in a limited time to withdraw from Shantung and return that country to the Chinese. In every instance in which Japan has planted herself on the continent of Asia under a promise to occupy temporarily she has made that occupancy permanent. In not a single case, whether by treaty, lease, mere promise, or otherwise, has she withdrawn from occupied territory, nor did she intend to when she entered, nor will she ever do so if left to her own devices."

"Everywhere in this country the League of Nations is referred to as the basis of permanent peace. There is no peace in injustice. Japan will brook no equal rights in China with any other power. Like Germany, her sphere must be universal and exclusive. She will have not only preclusive rights outside of Shantung, but exclusive rights in this gateway to the Pacific. The United States will find the open door closed in her face. The great strategic and economic advantages will pass to Japan. Not even peace in China will result. Economic must inevitably be bred against Japan. Civil commotion and revolution will be the natural result. Instead of preventing future wars, this article of the treaty will inevitably prepare the world in a future war at no distant time."

"Whether Shantung becomes, under Article 10, a part of the territorial boundaries of Japan depends on the interpretation of the council of the league. The community of interests in preserving the existing status in Asia will tend to lead Great Britain and Japan to interpret this article alike. If China should appeal to arms to restore her lost province, we likely will find ourselves in the disagreeable position of making war with Japan to vindicate her right to keep it. Our undertaking to preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity of Japan will have an unpleasant ending."

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Senator Colt's Address

"Chairman Says Committee Has No Power to Summon President"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Henry Cabot Lodge, majority leader and chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, issued a statement last night, in which he declared that no committee of Congress has any right whatever to summon the President of the United States to appear before it. He asserted that the committee would gladly receive any communication that the President might desire to make to the Foreign Relations Committee, but that the committee does not expect the President to appear. The statement issued by the Massachusetts Senator is as follows:

"There seems to be in the press a great deal of misunderstanding about the President desiring to appear before the Committee on Foreign Relations. No committee of Congress has any right, or ought to have any right, to summon the President of the United States before them, and no suggestion has been made that they should do so. The ground which Madison took, that he could not receive officially a committee of the Senate because the Senate was an independent and coordinate branch, and the dealings of the President with the Senate must be with the Senate as a whole, so far as I know, has never been departed from, and it has always seemed to me the absolutely correct ground."

"The President, of course, has not asked to appear before the committee, who, it is needless to say, would receive him with the utmost respect, but I feel sure the President approves the unbroken rule as to the relations between the President and the Senate formulated by Mr. Madison."

"The Committee on Foreign Relations, of course, would be only too glad to receive any communication the President might see fit to make to them. They have already asked him, in the recognized manner, for certain papers which they desire, and those will no doubt be received as soon as practicable. The stage has not yet been reached for examining anybody before the committee, as the reading of the treaty has not yet been completed."

"It is well to remember that under the rules of the Senate the President has the power to convene the Senate at any place he pleases, and that the Senate is bound to go to that place and hear any communication that he desires to make. Our rules also provide for the President coming and sitting with the Senate in executive session."

stitution of the reign of law for the reign of force in international disputes. This alone will prevent war. I have always believed that this could be brought about only through an association of nations working together on the principle of cooperation. I am, therefore, in favor of the principles embodied in the League of Nations. This does not mean that I have reached a decision that the league should be ratified in the precise words in which it is now presented.

"This was a world war, and this situation necessitates a world settlement through the League of Nations. America cannot divorce the league from the peace treaty. There are only two courses open to us; we can remain in the league and become responsible for the enforcement of the terms of peace, or we can quit Europe and notify the Allies that our responsibility is at an end. But, if it is unthinkable for us to desert England, France, and Italy, when the world is in chaos, we must become a member of the league as providing the only machinery for the restoration of peace and order."

Arbitration and Armaments

"With regard to the settlement of international disputes by arbitration. Everything done heretofore in this line has been on the voluntary principle. No doubt many disputes have been adjusted by arbitration, and America has taken the lead of other nations in this peaceful method of settling international differences and in entering into arbitration treaties. Still no method has hitherto prevailed, which compelled nations to submit their disputes to some form of arbitration or investigation and report before going to war. This method at least causes delay and gives time for discussion and the cooling down of the passions. The provisions of the league with respect to arbitration or investigation and report have been criticized as not strong enough, but they clearly will tend to prevent war. No member of the league is likely to violate these provisions and suffer the penalty of an economic boycott or possible armed intervention by the other members of the league."

"As to disarmament, the machinery provided by the league will undoubtedly bring about such a reduction of armaments that they will no longer prove a menace to international peace."

Treaty-Making Power

"As to the general objection that the league creates a superstate and hence is destructive of our independence and sovereignty, I am unable to see the force of the arguments in support of this proposition. A superstate cannot be formed when every material power that is exercised by the league requires the unanimous consent of the executive council or of the delegates. By reason of this provision and the provision of retirement from the league upon giving two years' notice, the league is more in the nature of a voluntary association."

"Nor am I impressed with the constitutional objections. The Supreme Court has never held a treaty unconstitutional. The treaty-making power under the Constitution is of the broadest character and it includes everything that is properly covered by the term 'treaty' and is not in conflict with some express provision of the Constitution."

Senator Lodge's Statement

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Problem Facing United States

"The question whether America should become a member of the league in order to meet present world conditions turns primarily upon the question whether we shall become jointly responsible for the enforcement of terms of peace or whether we shall follow our traditional policy of non-intervention in the affairs of Europe and notify the Allies, as we did the European nations upon signing the treaty of Algeciras, in 1906, that we can assume no obligation or responsibility for the enforcement of the terms of peace. If, however, we believe that it would be dishonorable to withdraw from Europe at this time, to desert France, England and Italy, in this critical hour when the whole world is in a turmoil, the United States should certainly remain in the league during this world settlement and until peace and order are restored. And if it should be found that this association of free nations is not accompanied by all the terrible consequences which its enemies predict, and that it really is a preventive of war, we could then decide to continue our membership in the league."

Two Courses Open

"The great international problem which confronts the world is the sub-

REASONS GIVEN FOR BELFAST SPEECH

Sir Edward Carson Says Purpose Was to Let It Be Known Ulster Would Not Be Forced Under a Dublin Parliament

LONDON, England (Thursday)—(Canadian Press)—Sir Edward Carson, Ulster leader in the House of Commons yesterday, had asked for an armistice and that he was hoped that peace negotiations would be opened shortly. The British object was to secure the frontiers against any unprovoked attack and they did not intend to express an opinion as to what Afghanistan's future should be.

H. W. Foster announced that the censorship, including cable censorship, will be abolished as from mid-night July 24.

Mr. Bonar Law, who stated that the government intended to deal with the reconstruction of the Cabinet but who could give no date, had to answer a series of questions regarding Ireland. Replying to three concerning Sir Edward Carson's Ulster speech, he said that law officers had been consulted and had advised that there was no ground on which the government could take action in the matter.

"Consider this de Valera campaign in America which is being conducted against the integrity of the British Empire by people who were our enemies all through the war," he said.

"It is being utilized, both on the other side of the Atlantic and on this, with the obvious end of browbeating Ulster and forcing her under some sort of Dublin parliament. Now, remember that throughout the war Ulster men and women were the foremost of the King's subjects in devoting themselves and their substance to the support of the Empire and to fighting the battle for liberty and justice."

"I know well how bitter they feel at the suggestion that their reward should be to be handed over to their enemies; and I spoke as I did in order to let it be known clearly that Ulster will not stand it."

References Criticized as Tactless

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—(By the Associated Press)—Sir Edward Carson's speech on Saturday has brought the Ulster leader under the lash of the newspapers of all parties, primarily on account of his references to the United States, which are criticized as tactless and calculated to breed bad blood between the two nations;

and, secondly, because he reiterated his old threat to call out the Ulster Volunteers to resist any attempt to place the Home Rule Act in operation.

The Labor organs are not slow to point out how such incitement to "direct action" could be improved upon in the industrial field for securing political ends. The Liberal pro-Irish papers are equally quick to point out that in point of tactics there is no difference between "King de Valera" and "King Carson."

The matter came up in the House of Commons tonight when the Speaker gave John Robert Clynes, Laborite, permission to move adjournment of the House for the purpose of challenging the government to set the law in motion against Sir Edward Carson for a speech inciting to violence and endangering the safety of the realm. Mr. Clynes said there were many poor illiterate men now in prison for saying less harmful things than Sir Edward had said. It was the government's duty to see that the law was equitably enforced.

Mr. Clynes described Sir Edward Carson as the "arch-apostle of direct action" and Lord Hugh Cecil and other Unionist members condemned his remarks as indefensible.

The Attorney-General, Sir Gordon Hewart, declared that the allegation that Sir Edward Carson's speeches incited to a breach of the law and violence had broken down. There was nothing in the speech in question upon which it was possible to found legal proceedings.

The passage referring to the calling out of volunteers was hypothetical and contingent on depriving Ulster people of their rights as British subjects, and this nobody proposed to do.

However much the speech might be regretted at a time like this, there was no law which could be set in motion, as no offense had been committed.

New Rome-London Aeroplane Record

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

LONDON, England (Thursday)—New records for European airplane flights were established yesterday when an aeroplane piloted by Lieut. F. Brackpapa, and carrying Lieutenant Bonacini, arrived at Croydon, England, from Rome. The flight from Rome to Paris was made in seven hours, and from Paris to England in 1½ hours.

Raynham's Machine Again Broken

ST. JOHNS, Newfoundland—Frederick P. Raynham failed again today to get away on an attempted trans-Atlantic flight in his Martinsyde airplane. The machine rose only 30 feet and then crashed to the ground. It was wrecked but neither Raynham nor his navigator, Lieut. Conrad H. Biddlecombe, was injured.

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The matter came up in the House of Commons tonight when the Speaker gave John Robert Clynes, Laborite, permission to move adjournment of the House for the purpose of challenging the government to set the law in motion against Sir Edward Carson for a speech inciting to violence and endangering the safety of the realm. Mr. Clynes said there were many poor illiterate men now in prison for saying less harmful things than Sir Edward had said. It was the government's duty to see that the law was equitably enforced.

<p

**THE WINDOW
of the WORLD**

Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Towards its meeting with the sea,
I am looking.
Through the window
Of the world.

Gleaning the Stumps

The rapid decrease in the number of tall stumps which have been so familiar to the traveler through the coast hills of Oregon, is regarded as an indication of their approaching extinction. Hitherto some 20 feet of each stump has been left standing, silent relics of former monarchs of the forest, too thick for most saws to compass and too full of pitch to suit the saw mills. But now the need for timber is greater and men no longer climb high up on to boards thrust into notches in the trunk to suit the saw and the saw mill. They have learnt thrift and they cut low down lest good lumber be uselessly wasted. Only as a record of past wastefulness are the tall stumps with their deep notches still visible.

Flax in the War

With the restoration of industry on a peace-time basis, cotton once again according to recent authoritative statements forges ahead of linen in the world's favor. The exigencies of the recent conflict raised flax to the position as leader among fabrics, a rank which it had held for centuries but had lost almost simultaneously with the advent of the cotton gin. With a realization of the importance of cotton in the making of munitions, there came a speedy reversal to linen for the more commonplace usages—waistcoats, sails for ships, even "wings" for aeroplanes having lately consisted of material woven from the sun-hued fiber. But flax has reached the end of its days of monopoly. King Cotton now rises to the fore in ordinary pursuits, and linen once again becomes the aristocrat in this field of supply.

The Flowers of Poland

According to an English newspaper correspondent who recently reported a journey he had made from Paris to the Polish capital, the most impressive spectacle that he saw was the mantle of blossoms, clustered profusely, which fringed the highways and byways about Warsaw. "All the wars of Poland," he writes, "could not check the new life that came riding through her borders at the head of the advancing spring; sprays of lilac found place in the gray caps of Polish lancers, tulips and chestnut-leaves, tokens of the new dawn, in the garb of peer and peasant. Everywhere was spring yielding back a measure of her everlasting rights." But the flowers never took much notice of the war even "at the front."

La Femme Doit Voter

"All laws of eligibility and electorate," says a sentence in the bill recently passed by the French Chamber, "must be applied to French people of both sexes without distinction." The sentence marks a stage in a campaign for suffrage by the women of France which has been conducted, as the French now look back at it, with impeccable decorum. "We must do nothing to make ourselves ridiculous," said Mme. Schmall, who has been called the "French Mrs. Pankhurst," some years ago, and now in the retrospect the "wildest" act of the French suffragists seems to have been a procession with banners bearing the motto, "La Femme Doit Voter." One is reminded of a symposium of public men in which the majority opinion was, "If women want the vote, let them have it. But what proof have we that they want it?" During the war suffrage activity was suspended, but the actual war work done by the women was evidently continued to advance the ideal. Perhaps the vote comes easier because France is remembering historically that women used to be voters. The ironic thing is that the vote was taken away from them by the men of the French Revolution who declared—oh precious statement coming from where it did—that women lacked the "imperishable equanimity" essential to those who take part in government.

India and the Aeroplane

The successful landing of a British Army aviator at a hill station in Simla, the first descent of an airplane in the Indian hills, is probably prophetic of a considerable future use of aircraft in guarding the difficult and dangerous Indian frontier. Airplanes and wireless will no doubt simplify the British problem in keeping watch and ward over the Khyber Pass, and the wild tribesmen of the so-called neutral territory, between India and Afghanistan will doubtless become familiar with the sight of a British air patrol. From September to June India is an

ideal country for flying, with perfect weather nine days out of ten, average air currents of not more than ten miles an hour, and a state of atmosphere that gives his landmarks unusually dependable visibility to the aviator. To provide landing places and fuel supplies in the level parts of India will be easy; but to provide them in the chaos of mountains through which the Khyber Pass makes its hard and perilous way will be quite another question. Very likely the present activity of the Amir of Afghanistan will hurry matters.

A Filipino Vassar

What the occidental ideals of universal opportunities of education are to mean for women of the Orient takes on a large significance with the establishment in the Philippines of a university for girls only. This university is to be part of an educational group called Centro Escolar de Señoritas, where until now the instruction to girls has been only in the primary, secondary, and intermediate grades. That this Filipino Vassar will develop traditions characteristic of girls' colleges in the United States cannot be doubted by any one who has observed how wholeheartedly though shyly, girl students from the Orient have entered into the undergraduate studies, festivities, and pastimes at American colleges.

Even in Spain

So far there has been no active demand, nor even any inactive desire, for "votes for women" in Spain; there Señorita María de Maeztu, who holds one of the first degrees of Doctor of Letters ever given a woman by the University of Madrid, tells of a straw which blows that way in Castile. At a certain girls' school in Castile the only man about the place is the porter, a worthy man but not very profoundly noted for his intelligence; and every once in a while he goes away to vote. Then, says Señorita de Maeztu, there is talk among the girls, and just that kind of a comparison between the men who can vote and the women who can't, that has always proved such a forcible argument for women suffrage.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 794)

War Profits and the League
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In 1917 the United States Steel Corporation made net profits of \$478,204,343 against only \$46,520,467 in 1914. (The figures are from report 1173 of Sixty-Fifth Congress, third session.) This, of course, was because of war opportunities. Many, therefore, want to continue conditions that make for more war, and are spending money to make the covenant for a League of Nations a political football to be kicked in party mud and mire.

Lies are being widely circulated as to what the league will do. As yet it has had no chance to do anything for it has never met. It is still unborn. Here are a few of the things it will not do. It does not commit itself to obligations they cannot get rid of. It does not place the United States in a position where it can be coerced by the votes of other nations either in the Council or the Assembly. It does not involve the calling out of American soldiers to settle local squabbles. It does not place peace above justice; but agrees to restrain and prevent aggression; does not obstruct union or division of existing nations; not nullify authority of Congress to declare war; not weaken the Monroe Doctrine but extends its principles; not interfere in any nation's domestic affairs; and does not exceed the treaty power under the Constitution.

Don't let us permit ourselves to be fooled by those who make millions from mankind's miseries and war's horrors! Let us at least give the new method a trial. Let us permit the League of Nations to come to birth, and see what development is possible. Do not let it be strangled by party rancor.

(Signed) EDWARD BERWICK,
Pacific Grove, California, June 6, 1919.

(No. 799)

Railroads and Equal Rights
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In the plan for railroads offered by Organized Railway Employees of America, government money is substituted for private capital, making, as it were, all the people interested capitalists. To the plain citizen it would seem that the plan makes the employees a special privileged class to receive a dividend and probably to have free passes for travel, etc., at the expense of the rest of the people, and that a more equitable plan under government ownership would give right remuneration to all who take part in management or work, but no special privilege over other citizens, so that all the profits may be divided as equally as possible among all the people (the government) in reduced cost of operation, taxes and rates.

There should be no substitution of employees' organization as a special privileged party to the profits. As we jump from the frying pan of capitalistic special privilege, why land into the fire of organized class privilege? But rather into a desire and a condition that all should participate in all good.

The real needs of all men are alike and equal. To overcome special privilege we must distribute the fruitage to the benefit of all alike.

(Signed) E. J. BOWERS,
Lancaster, California, May 30, 1919.

PICNICKING UNDER DIFFICULTY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Undoubtedly this particular picnic would have gone off as smoothly as had so many before, if only the big, good-natured water spaniel, Nep, had not been permitted to slip into the boat which carried some servants. A boat at an open port of China was the troublesome affair that "a day's pleasure" usually is at home. The foreign ladies, heads of the households, of course, got together and roughly planned the luncheon in order to avoid wasteful duplication; but when that was done, each housemother merely told her butler what he was to provide, where the outing was to be held, and at what time; after that her only care was for her own costume; and needless to say that the dames of China just as much anxiety as it does their sisters in any part of the world.

The bachelors, always rather numerous proportionately, were very often left to provide merely the liquid refreshments. Then, on the day appointed, all the various units of the party put themselves into gigs, houseboats, or sampans, and were rowed, sculled, or sailed to the landing place nearest the selected spot. On this occasion the objective was an almost ruined Taoist monastery at the point of a spur, from which a fine view of the great bay, the opposite hills, and all the surrounding country was had. The monastery itself stood in a large grove of old camphor trees which the resident Taoists had had great difficulty in preserving from the onslaughts of the peasants in the neighboring villages, for camphor trees were even then pretty nearly "worth their weight in gold."

Two Venerable Genii

The early summer day broke clear and beautiful, "no too muchee hot, not too muchee cold," and by 9 o'clock there were to be seen scattered over the harbor a couple of score of small craft of many descriptions, each bearing an ensign, and some a distinguishing house flag, all headed in the same direction, and gradually converging toward the mouth of the creek near which was the landing place for the "Wild Monastery." Just who the two good spirits were nobody could learn, because the few priests in residence admitted frankly that they did not know any more than that the name had come down for centuries and its origin was lost in the mists of antiquity. There had, doubtless, been records a thousand or two years ago, but these had been lost in some one of the numerous confusions which had destroyed the buildings from time to time; a fate which seems to have befallen every monastery or temple throughout China.

It was a thoroughly cosmopolitan group of foreigners that assembled on the sea wall at the landing. It happened by chance, rather than through intent, that there were no Chinese than the servants and coolies; but there were representatives of fully a dozen European nations, and from America theré had come citizens of the United States, Canadians, a couple of Mexicans, and a few from South America.

From the landing to the village below the monastery, the path was an extremely narrow one along the dikes, which separated the small paddy (rice) fields that were in full, beautiful bearing and nearly ready for the sickle. Here the trouble for the strangers began, for Nep would break away frequently to "chivvy" some of the many little birds he flushed amongst the standing grain. Possibly he did a little damage; but his mischief was nothing serious until the village was reached. Here there were many barnyard fowls to tempt any dog, and, worst of all, there were several of the black Chinese hogs. One of them Nep caught by the ear, but with no more disastrous result to the porker than an awful squealing. When the dog was called off, the owner was placated with the equivalent of a quarter of a dollar.

Aftermath of the "Nep Affair"

The picnic procession finally passed on through the village and up the rather stiff climb to the monastery grounds. In spite of the dilapidated buildings, it was truly a lovely spot; on three sides of a hollow square were the temple, the library, and the dormitories, the temple in the middle of the side facing the point. The chief priest had been properly interviewed beforehand, and had arranged a clear, level spot in the center of the courtyard as the place for the lunch table, and had offered to supply charcoal, if desired, and drinking water from the spring at the back of the temple and the top of the spur.

The servants set to work forthwith, while the picnickers amused themselves according to their bent for an hour or so; croquet, archery, tennis, chatting with the priest who had a few treasures to display—and before long one of the butlers announced that tiffin was ready. It had escaped attention that a crowd from the village where Nep had assaulted the pig had gathered at the corners of the various buildings, and that their faces and conversation did not indicate that idle curiosity which so quickly gathers a crowd in such circumstances. But no sooner had the foreigners seated themselves preparatory to enjoying the good things than a shower of small stones, clods of turf, sticks, and other missiles fell on the "foreign devils" and the dishes set before them; manifestly the foreigners were getting a broad hint that their presence was not welcomed, or that the price paid for pulling the pig's ear was not sufficient to appease their ire.

It was not a difficult matter for a few foreign men to disperse the assailants, mostly boys, but it was inconvenient for a guard to do duty throughout the whole tiffin, and the moment the guard was withdrawn, back came the missiles, thicker, big-

er, and more malicious. There was nothing for it but to surrender at discretion. The foreigners crept back to their boats, the servants dismantled the table, and Nep—unwittingly—had broken up the picnic. The picnickers made their way to the grounds of the British consulate, and the picnic was transformed into a jolly "afternoon tea!"

A "HALFWAY HOME" SETTLEMENT

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Undoubtedly this particular settlement would have gone off as smoothly as had so many before, if only the big, good-natured water spaniel, Nep, had not been permitted to slip into the boat which carried some servants. A boat at an open port of China was the troublesome affair that "a day's pleasure" usually is at home. The foreign ladies, heads of the households, of course, got together and roughly planned the luncheon in order to avoid wasteful duplication; but when that was done, each housemother merely told her butler what he was to provide, where the outing was to be held, and at what time; after that her only care was for her own costume; and needless to say that the dames of China just as much anxiety as it does their sisters in any part of the world.

The tyro whom Wordsworth had in mind when he composed these lines still exists, though, it is believed, in decreasing numbers, and when we all recognize what a yellow primrose means, we will no longer need to repeat the lines above quoted.

Shakespeare wrote of the primrose as the first-born child of Ver.

Merry springtime's harbinger,

and as such this delightfully old-fashioned wilding may best be regarded. It is indelibly associated with the returning days of spring of woods renewed afresh with the sulphur-colored blossoms of the plant which the directors deem symbolical.

The Kaufmann building stands just

halfway between a church at Fullerton Street and a police station at Dinwidie Street—a stepping-stone, as it were, between degradation and manhood.

Founded in 1895 through the efforts of a number of Hebrew women, as a means of bringing about improved living conditions in the congested foreign quarter of Pittsburgh, the original Kaufmann Settlement—or the Columbian School, as it was originally named—seems quite dwarfed in memory. Some of the wealthier residents of the city, recognizing the value of the work thus undertaken, agreed to guarantee an annual fixed sum toward its support. Finally, to enable the fullest possible expansion, a new, up-to-date building was donated by Mrs. Irene Kaufmann, another Pittsburgh woman, for whom the "school" was thereafter named.

Personal service—as the true means of effecting social betterment—is the watchword of the Kaufmann community center. To appreciate the more adequately what this establishment is, what its immediate purpose, and what it has accomplished in its sphere, one should talk with Sidney A. Teller, resident director of the settlement. He will inform one that during the past year no fewer than 175,000 services, great and small, were performed by those in charge, ranging from dancing parties and indoor sports to the sale of Liberty bonds, and from teaching—daily and nightly—to the distribution of 32,392 baths!

From 8:30 o'clock in the morning, then, when the smaller children of the neighborhood are on their way to kindergarten until late evening, when their elders while the hours away at "gym" or on waxed floor, not an idle minute escapes at the Kaufmann Settlement. The directors, quick to recognize the part played by athletics in the development of modern character, regard indulgence of the "sportive instinct" as primary in the day's routine; and, in addition to basketball and indoor baseball tournaments, there are facilities for playing billiards, checkers, whist, in fact, anything which will turn the growing into wholesome channels. And the baths! Spotless grandeur! Compulsion, need not say, robs nothing from enjoyment in this particular field; though quite into the shade are the latent impressions of the single bathtub, which graced the Columbian School, or the accustomed Saturday tenement "plunge!"

With the free distribution of milk to mothers of the poorer class, the daily tasks at the settlement are begun. Classes of pupils both indoors and out, the latter, on the roof of the building, accessible to only the more advanced grades, and sessions of supervised rest and recreation comprise the main educational feature which, including the forenoon kindergarten activities, are conducted with municipal cooperation. The kindergarten alone, during the past term, had 50 children enrolled.

During the war the Irene Kaufmann Settlement led other organizations of its kind in Pittsburgh in the sale of Liberty bonds and war savings stamps. Many classes, in addition, have been conducted in Americanization; and the slogan, "Better Citizens," is not absent with the signing of peace, but will, on the contrary, gain impetus as an essential requirement of a cosmopolitan foreign-speaking community.

One has to be guided in his search for "the first-born child of Ver," as Shakespeare christened it, according to the earliness or lateness of the season. As a rule, the throbong days of tearful April see the flowers at their best, but in a late year, they do not come into full possession until May. When this happens, the patient investigator may discover in rural England several pale primroses still lingering in blossom at the same time as the pendent bells of the wild hyacinth are commencing to clothe the bed of the wood with waves of blue, and the milk-white bloom of the hawthorn is preparing to wreath the bush with masses of scented spray.

Of all rural delights, to go primrosing in the woods in early spring brings perhaps the greatest reward, for, unlike the shy anemones which curtsey gracefully to every passing breeze that blows, the primrose is of strong growth, and is an accommo-

THE NOTEBOOK OF A NATURALIST**The Pale Primrose**

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Wordsworth's oft-quoted stanza will always be associated in the thoughts of those who love the primrose with this familiar and favorite flower of spring. And it is just as well that we should be constantly reminded of the Lake Poet's thoughts in this connection, as there is no shadow of doubt as to the truthfulness of his philosophy. The reader will probably be acquainted with it already, but to be well to renew it at the commencement of this essay:

A primrose by the river's brim,
A yellow primrose was to him,
And it was nothing more.

The tyro whom Wordsworth had in mind when he composed these lines still exists, though, it is believed, in decreasing numbers, and when we all recognize what a yellow primrose means, we will no longer need to repeat the lines above quoted.

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ATROCITIES IN KOREA DESCRIBED

Further Details of Conditions in Country Are Revealed in Report of Commission of the Federated Council of Churches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Further details of Korean conditions, as revealed in the report made by the Commission on Relations with the Orient of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, show that in the early stages of the uprising the Christian missionaries were openly accused of instigating the movement, every effort being made to minimize the part played by sections of the population other than the Christians.

"The police reporters played up the Christian schools," says the report, "and glossed over the facts in regard to the participation of the government school students and the Buddhists. At the demand of the American consul, official statements have since appeared that the government discredited the stories of missionary instigation, but the police reports and vernacular press still continue to print them."

Police methods in Korea are declared to be based on beating and torture. When making arrests, usually the victim is cuffed and kicked by several policemen. Instances are not infrequent, it is said, where Japanese in civilian clothes have arrested demonstrators in the presence of the police and have treated them shamefully.

Stories of Torture

Released prisoners tell stories of cruelty and torture. The men say they were subjected to such tortures as being placed in an upright press, all four sides being screwed tighter about him as he refused to give information. Women and girls were submitted to humiliation of the coarsest kind.

When stories of torture and cruelty to prisoners became current among the missionary community, the Seoul Press is said to have printed editorial articles pointing out that the Koreans were "atrocious liars," that the stories had been investigated, and the prison authorities had said no tortures were taking place. When a missionary showed this article to a Japanese, he replied that it was intended to mean that there had been no tortures since prisoners had been sent to a certain prison. Another foreigner discussed the editorial with the paper's editor, who replied that he knew there were cruelties, but that he had been speaking officially.

The mission body did not escape uninjured. At Pyongyang two women were prodded with rifle butts as they walked along the street. The Rev. Stacy L. Roberts and the Rev. E. W. Thwing were arrested there for trying to protect, by their presence only, several native women whom the police were trying to arrest. The missionaries were soon released.

On March 20, the Rev. John Thomas, of the Oriental Missionary Society, was severely beaten by soldiers at Kikai. When he produced his British passport, it was thrown to the ground and stamped upon, as was also his official preaching permit. All of these cases involved consular action, which was promptly taken.

Missionaries Searched

At Syunchum the homes of the missionaries were searched shortly after the trouble began. The Severance Union Medical College was searched. The authorities tried to get rid of their responsibilities for protecting foreigners. One report is that a consul was asked to warn his nationals to keep off the street, as the authorities would not guarantee to protect them.

Here are brief excerpts from the report's many statements of instances illustrating the atrocities:

"An old man went to the gendarmerie station to protest against the treatment meted out to the Koreans. This man the gendarmes shot dead. His wife came in, and finding the body, sat down beside it wailing, as is the custom of the Koreans. She was told to keep still, and, not doing so, was also killed. . . . Their daughter, going to the gendarmerie station, was slashed with a sword."

"During the first part of March, after the people at Maungsan had shouted for independence, 56 people were asked by the gendarmes to come to the gendarmerie station, which they did. When they were all inside the gendarmerie compound the gates were closed, gendarmes climbed up on the wall and shot all the people down. Then they were left in among them and bayoneted all who still lived."

Women Are Beaten

The police visited all the houses looking for those who had taken part in the demonstrations. When they did not find them, often they beat the women and dragged them about, by their hair."

"Five men and one woman were stripped of all clothing and beaten with guns and clubs. One man was burnt with matches."

"One man of between 50 and 60 was beaten until he died."

"They led her with her 2-year-old baby to a near-by grove and attempted to force her to tell where her husband (an elder) was. She would not tell. No doubt she did not know, as the leaders of the church had fled. They stripped her of all her clothing and beat her without mercy."

"As the crowd continued to shout, the Japanese fired many times, killing four and wounding three. . . . The Koreans used no violence and no weapons, sticks, or stones."

"The crowd would not disperse, so two Japanese and two Korean gendarmes came out and fired, killing three and wounding many, perhaps 20. Then the Koreans, enraged, threw

stones at the station, and the gendarmes continued to fire from behind the fence."

"Sung Yong, aged 16 . . . went out with a crowd of men and boys, shouting, 'Mansel' (the Korean independence cry). Soldiers came to disperse them. This lad dropped behind and was wounded by a bayonet in the hand of one soldier who ran ahead. Then a second soldier came up behind and thrust a bayonet in the lad's stomach."

Fired Into the Crowd

"The Korean gendarmes fired into the air, but the Japanese gendarmes fired into the crowd."

"At the Governor-General's he and many others were taken out and flogged."

"The crowd did no violence, simply waved the Korean flag and shouted the independence cry."

"This young man was peacefully going home alone when some one pushed him violently, causing him to fall. His assailant was a policeman who had seen him in the crowd and followed him to the place where he thought fit to make the attack. After throwing him to the ground the policeman drew his sword and literally hacked at him. . . . There were 20 sword cuts."

Space forbids quotation from all the reports, but the whole constitute an arraignment of Japanese militaristic and autocratic cruelty which the commission thinks ought to be brought to the attention of all the world. A significant feature of these reports is the reiteration of the statement that the Koreans against whom the cruelties were practiced, used no violence until violence was used against them. Their way of expressing their longing for independence seems to have included gathering in crowds, waving their flag, and shouting their cry of independence. For this they were submitted, according to the evidence gathered by the commission, to savage punishment, that meted out to the women being beyond all the bounds of common decency. At least 1000 persons killed and 6000 imprisoned constitutes the record of the Japanese attempt to kill aspiration for independence by the sword.

PROTEST AGAINST VACCINATION ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—Strong protests are being made to the Board of City Commissioners against the proposition of Commissioner Wright of the city health department, to have a compulsory vaccination ordinance enacted. Mr. Wright has given notice that he will introduce such an ordinance as soon as the city attorney can prepare it. By its terms every one in attendance at the state university, business colleges, and public, private, and parochial schools, must submit to vaccination whenever it is ordered by the city health officer. Mr. Wright is introducing the ordinance at the request of the health officer, who claims that it is necessary in order to enable the authorities to control smallpox epidemics.

A number of prominent citizens have protested to the council against such interference with the liberty of the individual, and have cited instances from their own experience to show that vaccination is dangerous in itself and not of the remedial power claimed for it.

CITY REGULATES JITNEY SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BRIDGEPORT, Connecticut—Complete regulation of the jitney bus by the city became effective here this week, with general satisfaction reported from the business and public. Under a city ordinance recently passed, the traffic bureau of the police department has complete supervision of the jitney service. Busmen are required to file application for permission to operate on certain routes, and runs are being allotted by the traffic bureau. Jitneys are required to run to the end of the lines mapped out, under penalty. The police commissioners have power to change routes if they deem it necessary.

In case a breakdown occurs, the driver is required to refund fares to passengers. Buses must be equipped with at least one extra tire. Jitneys may stop to take or discharge passengers in the city center only at safety zones, established by the traffic bureau.

TZECHE SOLDIERS TO MARCH IN REVIEW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Wilson today will view a parade of 1036 Tzecche-Slovak soldiers who are passing through Washington on their way from Siberia to Prague, Bohemia. They will march on Pennsylvania Avenue, from the Capitol to the White House, where the reviewing stand is located. No escort of any kind, except the United States Marine Band, will accompany the soldiers, who will sing their national songs as they march. Charles Pergler, commissioner from the Tzecche-Slovak Republic; Newton D. Baker, United States Secretary of War; Peyton C. March, chief of staff of the United States Army, and others, will be in the reviewing stand with the President.

As the crowd continued to shout, the Japanese fired many times, killing four and wounding three. . . . The Koreans used no violence and no weapons, sticks, or stones."

The crowd would not disperse, so two Japanese and two Korean gendarmes came out and fired, killing three and wounding many, perhaps 20. Then the Koreans, enraged, threw

CHINESE BARRED, SAYS DELEGATE

Their Offer to Sign Treaty Without Reservation if Given Hearing by League Returned Unanswered, Asserts T. S. Hsu

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—On the morning of the day the peace treaty with Germany was signed, the Chinese delegation offered to sign without reservation if they were given the opportunity to bring the matter up in the League of Nations, but Premier Clemenceau returned their note without an answer, according to T. S. Hsu, president of the Shantung Assembly, who, with Dr. F. H. Kung, was sent to Paris to protest against the Shantung agreement. They have just reached this city on their way home. With Wu Chao-Chu, son of Wu Ting-Fang and one of the Chinese delegations,

ment of the resources of that immense country. Anything that is done in the first place should benefit the Chinese, and then the others in proportion."

Judge Gary also stated as an ideal to be striven for, the cooperation of the nations of the Pacific.

President Handicapped

The delegates declare that at Paris they sought to sign the treaty first on condition that a reservation with respect to the Shantung agreement be included; but they failed to get permission for this. Their request for permission to make a declaration, if they were given the opportunity to bring the matter up in the League of Nations, was also refused. The delegation then decided not to sign.

Dr. Kung and Mr. Hsu reiterated what prominent Chinese have said to this office before, that they recognize that President Wilson's hands were tied, and he could not do much for China in face of the secret agreements Japan had made with Great Britain, France, and Italy to support her claims at the peace table.

Friends of China here noticed with interest recent newspaper dispatches from Washington which attempted to imply that there had been dissension between the delegates from the south and those from the north. This report said that the opposition to signing came from the south, while the Peking delegation was ready to sign.

A copy of the story was referred by this office to Wu Chao-Chu, who was one of the delegates from the south. He said the report simply was not true. Previously he had said in an interview that the instructions coming to the delegates from the south and the north had been practically identical.

UNITED STATES TO DEPORT 3600

Aliens Held Awaiting Transportation, the Commissioner of Immigration Tells Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The commissioner of immigration, Anthony Caminetti, told the House Committee on Immigration yesterday that 3600 persons in the United States are waiting to be deported and that the institutions where they are detained are clamoring to be rid of them. The delay in deportation is due to the inability to obtain transportation. Mr. Caminetti said that he was in communication with several steamship lines and hoped to get more favorable answers soon than he had yet received. Expenses of deportation are very high, and that is another cause of delay. Before the war it cost \$150 to deport a man; now it costs as high as \$600 and \$700.

Mr. Caminetti said that if 250 or 300 could be sent at a time to Brest, Liverpool, or anywhere on the continent, it might be easier. It may be advisable to get a government ship for the purpose. He was going to see if they could send men over on some of the transports that are to bring the soldiers back to the United States. The navy had helped to transport laborers during the war and it might be possible that it would help out in this matter. There are about 220 men in New York City waiting to go to Italy and there are about 500 interred unconvicted aliens who will be regarded as enemies until the signing of the treaty.

The Department of Justice has paroled many men and absolutely freed some, it was brought out in the testimony. These were not men who had been guilty of any treasonable or criminal acts, but those who, for the safety of the country, it was considered a wise precaution to intern.

FARM LOAN BOARD NOMINEE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Asbury F. Lever, Democrat, Representative from South Carolina, was nominated yesterday by President Wilson to be a member of the Farm Loan Board.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Japan's Strangle-Hold on Peking

Black indicates territory in China which is now under Japanese control

from the south, they were the guests of the China Society of America at luncheon, when Mr. Hsu said:

"Do you wonder that China is afame, and that we refuse to accept the decision of Paris, or that we have appealed to the world for justice? We feel that the Shantung settlement was a bribe to Japan to join the league in order that permanent peace might be established. China is willing to sacrifice her interests for peace, but this makes peace impossible."

Mr. Wu reviewed the Shantung question, and said:

"If Alsace-Lorraine, torn from France in 1870, was returned to her in 1919; if Schleswig-Holstein, taken from Denmark even earlier, is restored today when Denmark was only a neutral during the war; if Poland, partitioned and having no existence for a century, is resuscitated—why should it be necessary, if it is necessary to recompense Japan, to do it at the expense of China? I trust, however, that Japan entered the war from no sordid motives of gain."

Judge E. H. Gary, of the United States Steel Corporation, hoped that China would set her house in order.

"At present," he said, "it is to the interest of the world that we achieve an equilibrium so far as it is practicable and right. China interests the United States from the social and economic standpoint. We desire to see China's future as the develop-

AIR SERVICE NEEDS REGULAR OFFICERS

United States Secretary of War Expected to Ask Congress for Legislation Permitting a Personnel of Requisite Size

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—With the discharge of all temporary officers by Sept. 30, as ordered by Newton D. Baker, United States Secretary of War, the air service of the United States Army will be reduced to two squadrons on the Mexican border, and plans for squadrons in the Philippine Islands and Hawaii and at the Panama Canal will be abandoned.

Limiting the personnel to regular army officers means, it was announced by the War Department yesterday, that no provision can be made for taking care of millions of dollars' worth of property on flying fields and in storage depots, for a system of airplane coast defense, for training new personnel, for an administrative or executive force, or for carrying on experimental work; and that practically no lighter-than-air service can be provided for.

Appeal to Congress Expected

The situation is considered so serious that Secretary Baker is expected to appear before Congress to ask that existing legislation be amended to permit the retention of a sufficient number of emergency officers to give the army the air service deemed imperative. If Congress does not act favorably upon this recommendation, it is said the United States will have the smallest air service of any first-rate power and a service pronounced wholly inadequate even in peace.

When all officers commissioned for the emergency only are discharged there will be only 222 regular army officers left in the service. There are needed for approved projects in the United States and outlying possessions, 1056 officers. Thus on Sept. 30 the air service will be short 834 officers. Secretary Baker would like to retain them from more than 4000 officers who will be discharged by that date.

The Philippine project calls for four observation squadrons with 180 officers; Hawaii, three squadrons with 135 officers; Panama, three squadrons with 135 officers; and the border patrol, six squadrons with 270 officers. Of the total number of officers required for these projects, 656 are flyers and 64 non-flyers. In addition, 42 balloon companies are desired, requiring 336 officers.

Secretary Baker said that existing law permitted the issuance of commissions in peace only for the rank of second lieutenant. Such commissions, it is said, will not be attractive to officers now being discharged with higher rank won during the war. Nor is it believed that civilians would be attracted by commissions as second lieutenants. Enough thoroughly trained aviators can be retained from the emergency officers if the law is changed as desired.

An army air squadron is to be used shortly at Ft. Monroe, Virginia, to carry on aerial adjustment of coast artillery. The batteries will fire on floating targets 20 miles out at sea by wireless directions from aeroplanes.

A railway artillery train will operate at the same time under direction of the squadron. This sort of experimental work will be stopped after Sept. 30 unless relief is afforded by Congress.

ORDNANCE BUREAU'S WORK CONTINUED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The manufacture of guns, munitions and other ordnance articles has con-

tinued since the signing of the armistice, so that the War Department may

have on hand a sufficient supply for

the needs of a well-balanced military

force. Col. A. J. Stuart of the ordnance

bureau testified before the House Com-

mittee on War Department Expendi-

tures on Thursday. He said that there

was a serious lack of essential mat-

ter for the army at the time the armis-

tic was signed, but that it had

largely been made up, and he specific-

ally mentioned between 35 and 40 14-

inch naval guns manufactured on war

contracts, which have been accepted by

the government since Nov. 11, and will

be used for coast defense. There

are about 95,000 pounds of high

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ARBITRATION BOARD IN BOSTON STRIKE

Carmen Remain Out Pending a Decision, However—No Attempt to Run Cars—Popular Feeling Against Demonstration

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Settlement of the strike on the lines of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, the principal street car system operating in this city, is hoped for through the efforts of a local arbitration commission. After conferences at City Hall and at the State House, attended by representatives of the carmen, the public trustees, the city government and the Chamber of Commerce, it was agreed that the trustees should appoint a member for an arbitration board, the carmen a second member, and the persons thus chosen the third member. The men, however, were not to go back to work until the commission gave its decision.

Late last night there appeared to be no prospect of a settlement of the strike before tomorrow, at the earliest. James H. Vahey, counsel for the men, and H. Wade Barnum, counsel for the company, were understood to be in a deadlock on the selection of the third member of the board. A conference with Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, has been called for 9 o'clock this morning, and there is hope that the third member will be agreed on then. If so, the union will call a meeting for tonight and the men may vote on any agreement that may be made, but no settlement will be effective without the vote of the union in meeting.

Samuel L. Powers, of the trustees, announced yesterday that the men have in the past year received \$4,000,000 in increased wages, and that the demands now presented will mean \$6,250,000 more, a total of \$10,250,000 in the year. This represents an increase of 100 per cent in wages, and would put 7 cents out of every 10-cent fare into wages.

Mr. Powers said that 20 per cent of the people were not using the service as a result of the 10-cent fare. On the basis of the former 8-cent fare gross receipts were running at the rate of about \$27,000,000 annually. He doubted if the 10-cent fare would produce as much as \$30,000,000, whereas the road would have to earn \$35,000,000 a year in order to satisfy the demands of the carmen.

"There is a rate of fare which will produce the maximum amount of revenue," he said. "But I doubt if it is possible for Boston Elevated to earn more than \$30,000,000 a year gross from any rate of fare. There is no doubt that any fare above 10 cents will kill off traffic enough so that the results will be unsatisfactory."

Bay State Cars Run

The men quit work at 4 o'clock yesterday morning and not a car ran all day except over the Bay State lines, on which cars from Lynn, Revere, Malden, Melrose and Chelsea were operated to Scollay Square. On other Bay State lines where Elevated employees operate the cars into Boston, service was interrupted at the transfer point. Boston & Worcester cars were not run over the Elevated tracks.

The practically complete cessation of street car traffic caused a great increase in travel over steam railroads, which ran extra trains, and many hundreds of automobiles and trucks were brought into service. Several large companies ran trucks or motor cars to locations where their employees could meet for transportation into the city.

Near the Dudley Street terminal, one of the busiest street-railway transfer points, fleets of automobiles were waiting to carry passengers into town at a slight increase over the Elevated fare. Almost as many passengers were accommodated by automobiles as normally by trains. For 25 cents a ride of two or three miles could be had in a limousine. Trucks, fitted with seats and chairs, were provided also, and their fares were lower.

The residential sections of the city were helped by the many automobile owners who cheerfully gave a "lift" to persons ordinarily dependent on street cars.

Public Not Sympathetic

The attitude of the carmen, who in spite of pleading and definite promises by city officials insisted on going on strike, although the public was subjected to grave inconvenience, seems practically to have deprived them of any public sympathy. The general feeling is expressed that the men have overstepped themselves.

If the strike should continue, it is estimated that there are enough automobiles in Boston, if their use is properly organized, to provide necessary service for the public. There are probably 80,000 machines, including trucks, registered from the metropolitan district, which has a population of about 1,000,000. There is, then, roughly one car to every 12 persons. In view of the large number of children and elderly persons who use street cars seldom, it is probable that these machines, if kept in constant use, could supply a very satisfactory service.

In Washington, during the war, motorists were organized, during rush hours, to stop on signal to pick up any war worker or soldier bound in the same direction.

George Spaulding, recently appointed receiver of the Blue Hill Street Railway Company, has filed a new tariff with the Public Service Commission, under which a 10-cent rate of fare will go into effect on Aug. 15 on all lines of that road, if approved by the commission, and all special rate tickets

now in existence will be withdrawn. On one line the fare has been 8 cents and on all other lines it has been 7 cents.

SETTLEMENT BASIS OFFERED BY SEAMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—While various conferences were being held yesterday in an attempt to settle the shipworkers' strike, Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union, came to the city and declared that if the United States Shipping Board would grant the three-watch system to the men on the Atlantic Coast, as already granted to those on the Pacific Coast, a settlement could be reached.

Mr. Furuseth thought that it was the eight-hour day demand, and not their insistence on more wages, that was holding the men out. The three-shift was equivalent to the eight-hour, and the inference from Mr. Furuseth's remarks was that the Shipping Board was to be blamed for not granting the same conditions in the east as those awarded in the west.

As for the Shipping Board's appeal for volunteers to man ships to take to France several carloads of cattle awaiting shipment, in accordance with agreement between the two governments, Mr. Furuseth said the board could ship the cattle if it wished to by chartering cattle ships to the French-American Line, which has reached an agreement with the men.

ULTIMATUM SERVED ON BUILDING TRADES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The organized building contractors of Chicago yesterday served notice on the striking trades that if they did not go back to work by 8 o'clock this morning, they would bring all building construction in the city to a halt and would stop delivery of building materials. This decision followed on the shutting down of several of the International Harvester Company plants, the day before.

There is a considerable radical element in the ranks of Labor in Chicago, but Labor has run along smoothly on the whole in this district throughout the war period. Recently, however, signs of unrest have made themselves evident. The contractors declare that the carpenters violated their contract in their demands for higher pay and the International Harvester Company asserts that the 4,000 men at the McCormick Harvester works quit without making any demands at all.

FOOD STORED IN CONTROL OF PACKERS

CHICAGO, Illinois—In a report issued yesterday officials of the Illinois Department of Agriculture, declare that enormous quantities of meats, butter and eggs are now in storage in Chicago warehouses, chiefly under control of the five big packers. The report states that since the last regular compilation of figures, June 1, the stocks of these commodities have grown in abnormal proportions and that their release would go far toward relieving the present shortage and tend to reduce prices.

According to the report the following quantities are at present stored in Chicago: Beef, 85,871,000 pounds; pork, 70,517,000 pounds; butter, 7,893,000 pounds; eggs, 1,280,000 cases or 360,000,000 dozen eggs.

RAILWAY MECHANICS VOTE FOR STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—Railroad shop mechanics in session here yesterday adopted resolutions favoring a strike of more than 25,000 rail workers in the southeast at 10 a.m., Aug. 1, unless the United States Railroad Administration grants increased wages. The demands contained in the resolutions are 85 cents an hour for mechanics, 60 cents for helpers, 10 cents an hour increase for apprentices, all retroactive to Jan. 1, 1919. The resolutions have been forwarded to the Director-General of Railroads at Washington.

FRANK MORRISON FOR EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A permanent federal employment service would benefit organized and unorganized Labor alike, Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, declared yesterday before the joint sessions of House and Senate Labor committees. Between 30 and 40 per cent of the coal miners were now out of work, he said, because of large stocks accumulated, and there was also considerable unemployment in the building trades. Wage increases have not kept pace with the advance in living costs, he said, and no relief from high prices was to be anticipated for years.

FALL RIVER MILLS WARN OPERATIVES

FALL RIVER, Massachusetts—The Fall River Cotton Manufacturers Association yesterday issued a statement "to the people of Fall River and textile operatives in particular," declaring its intention of shutting down all the mills in the city should the doffers union declare a strike at any mill of the association failing to comply with the union demand for readjustment of the wage rate. The doffers had called a strike at the Sagamore Mills yesterday, but later postponed action pending a special meeting Friday night.

WAGE COMMISSION'S POWER IS INCREASED

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NEW YORK, New York—While various conferences were being held yesterday in an attempt to settle the shipworkers' strike, Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union, came to the city and declared that if the United States Shipping Board would grant the three-watch system to the men on the Atlantic Coast, as already granted to those on the Pacific Coast, a settlement could be reached.

Amendments to Massachusetts Law Are Expected Greatly to Facilitate the Establishment of a Minimum Rate of Pay

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Electric Railway Commission Witnesses Oppose Paternalism—One-Fare Theory Opposed—Higher Tolls Not Remedy

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WOMEN ADVOCATE PERMANENT PEACE

International Congress Delegates
Included German Women,
Who Are Said to Have Opposed Germany's War Crimes

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland—The International Congress of Women for Permanent Peace which met at The Hague in May, 1915, held its second meeting in Zurich from May 12 to 17. Sixteen countries were represented, and over 130 delegates were present from Great Britain, the United States, France, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Bulgaria, Rumania, Italy, Switzerland, Holland, Austria, and Australia. The Australians had travelled for two months in order to attend, and two of them only arrived on the last day of the congress. Not only in numbers, but in quality were the delegates representative, many women being well known in politics, natural science, literature, and public work, while working class leaders, as well as others, took a prominent part.

Caliber of the Delegates

The American delegation included the president, Jane Addams, also Prof. Emily Balch, Dr. Alice Hamilton, professor of industrial hygiene, Mrs. Florence Kelly, Miss Chrystal Eastman, Mrs. Cothren, Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, Mrs. Louis Post, Miss Jeannette Rankin, Miss Lillian Wald. The British delegation included Mrs. Swanwick, Councillor Margaret Ashton, Miss Isabella Ford, Mrs. Philip Snowden, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Mrs. Despard, and many well-known social and political workers. The best-known among the German women were the two suffrage pacifist leaders, Dr. Augspurg and Lida Gustava Heymann of Munich, Dr. Helene Stocker of Berlin, and the anthropologist Professor Selenka. Of all the delegations it would be no exaggeration to say that they showed a high level of ability and achievement.

The program was roughly divided into four divisions.

1. Reports on the women's peace movement in each country, which included narratives of the revolutions in Germany and Austria.

2. Discussions on the peace terms and the hunger blockade, on which resolutions were telegraphed to the Paris Peace Conference.

3. The draft of a real League of Nations.

4. Program for future work.

Miss Heymann, of Munich, gave a vivid account of women's peace work in Germany, and her whole-hearted repudiation of the crimes of Germany's former government will be welcomed by the outside world, as it was welcomed by the Congress. The women for whom she spoke, and they are organized in 40 different towns in Germany, protested against every militaristic crime of which they heard and as soon as they heard of it. They protested against the invasion of Belgium, and against the "inhuman deportations," against annexations, and against the Brest Litovsk treaty; while Germany was apparently victorious they never ceased to demand negotiations, and all this in spite of the severest censorship and repression. They sent their protests to the Reichstag and to the military authorities. They protested against their foreign office intrigues, and against the spring offensive of 1918. They urged and worked for peace based on right.

The strong anti-militarist section in Germany was well represented at the Congress by its 27 delegates, who, coming as they did from branch societies in Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin, Leipzig, Stuttgart, Wiesbaden, and Munich, could fairly claim to speak. These women, representative of the aristocracy, the professional class, and the middle class housewives, all supported Miss Heymann's views, and declared in conversation that they and others would have quitted Germany had she been victorious.

Anti-Militaristic Women

Their attitude to their revolutions was interesting and consistent. In Bavaria they at first opposed it, as they thought it must be violent, but Kurt Eisner's revolution and government were bloodless. Women placarded the streets with appeals against violence. Women sat in the revolutionary tribunal which abolished capital punishment, and passed no sentence harsher than one year's imprisonment. Since Eisner's murder, unfortunately, blood has been shed, in spite of women's efforts to prevent it, and when the Red and White armies were approaching each other in April, 1919, three young women went out to negotiate between them, but without success.

Dr. Anita Augspurg urged women of other countries to insist on general disarmament, so that their revolution might be bloodless. This whole account of the attitude of an important section of German women is interesting and important, their repudiation of the atrocities committed by Germany in the war should facilitate the resumption of friendly relations between them and women of the allied countries, and their conduct in the revolution consisting in opposition to violence and in work for peaceful and gentle methods is certainly a new contribution to the history of civil war. Mrs. Hertzka's account of the Austrian revolution was summed up in a few words: "One day," she said, "we said to Karl Hapsburg 'Go,' and the next day we were a republic!"

The most important work of the Congress came on the second day, which was devoted to a discussion of the peace terms and of the blockade.

These debates were led and the resolution framed entirely by women of the allied and associated powers,

A resolution strongly condemning the peace terms was moved by Mrs. Philip Snowden, who denounced the recognition of the secret treaties, the denial of the right of self-determination, the annexation of the Saar basin, and of Silesia, the impossible indemnities demanded, and the immense increases in British armaments which accompany the enforced disarmament of Germany. She was seconded by Miss Jeannette Rankin and supported by British and American speakers. The resolution was carried unanimously, with the instruction that it be telegraphed to Paris and to the allied governments.

Blockade Condemned

The resolution condemning the blockade was moved by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and seconded by Mrs. Werner Bugge of Sweden, who described the wretched condition of Germany as seen by neutrals. It was supported by Mrs. Genoni, by Anna Kleman of Sweden, who quoted Professor Johansson's report on German conditions, showing that it was impossible for Germany to support more than three-quarters of her population without imports, and the terrible consequences resulting from the blockade. Miss Balch supported the resolution, which was passed unanimously, and it was decided that it should be telegraphed to Paris.

The attitude of the German and Austrian delegates in these debates and altogether during the entire conference was dignified and reticent. When invited to do so, they described the appalling conditions of want and suffering in their countries, especially among the children of the working classes, and the old. But in the many interviews the writer had with them no word of personal complaint, no personal appeal, no recrimination, was heard.

The debate on the League of Nations was necessarily lengthy and complicated. Four different drafts came before the congress; all of them condemned the Paris covenant and demanded a real democratic league, giving equal rights to all nations and providing for general disarmament and abolition of conscription.

A Woman's League of Nations

Finally, a resolution was adopted for transmission to the Peace Conference, urging the immediate adoption of the following essential conditions.

(a) Membership freely open, from the time of the establishment of the league, to any state desiring to join and willing to perform the duties of membership.

(b) The number of nations included in the executive body not to be less than 11.

(c) Immediate reduction of armaments on the same terms for all member states.

(d) Abolition of conscription in all states joining the league.

(e) Adherence to the right of self-determination in territorial adjustments and matters of nationality, whether sanctioned by the secret treaties, by the treaty embodying the Covenant of the League of Nations, or by later treaties.

(f) Right of direct presentation to the league by nationalities and dependencies within any government of their desires as to self-government.

(g) Free access to raw materials for all nations on equal terms.

(h) Abrogation of regional understandings like the "Monroe Doctrine" and "other international engagements" in so far as inconsistent with the covenant of the league.

(i) Provision for easier amendment of the Constitution.

The remaining sessions were devoted to the adoption of a comprehensive program for a progressive women's movement. The title of the society was changed to "The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom." Crowded public meetings were held each evening.

The most dramatic and moving event of the Congress came on the last day. Mrs. Jeanne Mellin, a French woman from the devastated provinces of the Ardennes arrived, having only obtained her passport in time to give her greetings before the Congress closed. She was greeted with rapturous applause; the German delegation offered her a bouquet of la France roses and warm words of greeting. As she stood hand in hand with the German delegate, Miss Heymann, the whole Congress rose to its feet and moved to its depths by her noble eloquence, all present raised their right hand and pledged themselves to devote their lives to the war against war.

A delegation composed of Miss Adams, Miss Balch, Mrs. Genoni, Mrs. Depard, Miss Chrystal Macmillan, Mrs. Duchêne, and Mrs. Ragaz was deputed to present the resolutions on the Blockade, the League of Nations, the Women's Charter, and the peace terms to the Peace Conference.

Finally the committee of nine members was elected. Headquarters will be opened in Geneva, and Miss Balch will act as secretary.

DOCTORS AND LODGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—The bitter feud between the Friendly Societies Association of Victoria and the Victorian branch of the British Medical Association has not been healed by time nor by the armistice. An attempt to accept a compromise with the doctors has been rejected by societies representing 79,311 members as against those numbering 65,064. The long dispute, which arose out of the attempt of the British Medical Association to dictate terms in connection with lodge payments and conditions, has proved costly to the Friendly Societies, who have lost 12,000 members in the last 12 months. At the same time the Medical Institutes, which were established as one means of fighting the British Medical Association are showing good returns, and they will probably seek to draw from England and America those medical men who are not members of the British Medical Association or a similar American organization.

FRANCE'S COMING ELECTORAL REFORM

Difference of Attitude Toward Reform Bill Has Occurred Between Senate and Chamber, Although Subject Is Urgent

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Again there is divergence between the Chamber and the Senate on a subject of the greatest importance and urgency, namely that of electoral reform, or the system on which the elections shall be conducted. There is no absolute decision of the Senate as yet, but so far, the tendency exhibited by the senatorial commission appointed to examine the bill for this reform, shows that there are important differences between the higher and lower assemblies. Meanwhile the Chamber is pressing the urgency of the subject, and on the day when the senatorial commission was formulating the points of its judgment, the Chamber was occupying itself with expressing in vigorous terms the necessity of speeding up the process of determination of the electoral system. The opinion is expressed on every hand that the Senate must exercise greater diligence in this matter. All the political parties have an interest in the system being determined upon.

Mr. Jobert laid a proposal before the Chamber's Universal Suffrage Commission in which he invited the government "to take all necessary measures of an administrative or military character with a view to proceeding as rapidly as possible with the renewal of all the elective assemblies whose mandate has expired." When the commission had duly discussed this proposition, it instructed Mr. Dassoye to report upon it, and to express the opinion that speedy elections were indeed desirable, but that they could only take place after the complete demobilization of the reserves and after a solution had been reached of the questions of the system of the ballot and the feminine vote. On the other hand the commission approved the terms of a report of the departmental elections, which ought to take place in July, as well as the partial municipal elections. In parliamentary circles there appears to be a general impression that the government has determined to proceed in the first place with the renewal of the Chamber, and that this will almost certainly take place in the month of October. It could hardly take place before then, and it should not take place after.

Liveliness in the Senate

From the beginning there has been a certain liveliness in the senatorial proceedings in this matter. On the eve of the first discussion upon it, and the appointment of a commission to go into the matter, there were meetings of two parliamentary groups, and in the case of both of them there were keen debates. The group of the Democratic Left, Radical and Radical Socialist, assembled under the presidency of Emile Combet, and after an animated argument, it rejected successively the existing system of "scrutin d'arrondissement" (condemned by the Chamber) and the "scrutin de liste" with the single ballot, and came to an almost unanimous agreement on this formula, "The group declares itself in favor of an electoral reform by the departmental scrutin de liste, on a majority basis, with second ballot." This is the system that was applied to the elections of 1886. At a meeting of the Republican Union, over which Mr. Boudenuot presided, there was a disposition to approve of the scheme that had been adopted by the Chamber, but some members of the group wished to make improvements in it. On the following day the group of the Republican Left, under the presidency of Mr. Touron, decided unanimously to support, without any modification, the decisions that had been reached by the Chamber.

Then the Senate proceeded to the nomination of its special commission of 27 members, the election, of course, being conducted on party lines. When it had been completed, an analysis showed that, of the 27, 14 had declared themselves hostile to the terms of the bill which had been passed at the Palais Bourbon, and two of those 14 had gone so far as to support the existing system, that of the "scrutin d'arrondissement." Nine members of the new commission accepted the proposals of the Chamber without any demur. Three members declared themselves in favor of a system of electoral reform that might be evolved after discussion with the Chamber. One member, Mr. Bepmale, declared himself definitely an "arrondissement" and let it be known that he was an equally determined opponent of the second ballot, preferring the propositions of the Chamber.

Scrutin de Liste Favored

From this analysis it appeared that the commission had a majority favorable to the "scrutin de liste" with two ballots. But no sooner had the constitution of the commission been settled upon than it was announced that Mr. Couya, one of the 14 who are hostile to the Chamber's scheme, would present a counter-scheme to his colleagues. He would bring forward again the scheme which Mr. Jeanneney caused the Senate to adopt in 1913, a vote which brought about the fall of the Briand Cabinet. On the other hand Henry Chérard, one of the three in favor of negotiations with the Chamber, was said to have prepared a basis for such negotiation. Meantime Mr. Pams, Minister of the Interior, had indicated that, whatever happened, certain modifications by the bill passed by the Chamber would be necessary. The commission nominated Mr. Régismanet as its president, Messrs. Selvès and Couya as vice-presidents, Messrs. Pouille and Loubet as secretaries, and Alexandre Bérard as rapporteur. The last-named at once entered upon the task of establishing a parallel between the text of the scheme approved by the Chamber of Deputies, the bill adopted by the Senate in 1913 upon the report of Jeanneney, and a basis for negotiation put forward by Henry Chérard.

The senatorial bill of 1913, based in its first article the provision that no candidate could be elected if he had obtained fewer votes than one of his opponents. When the terms of Henry Chérard's counter-project, or basis for negotiation were made known, it was seen that they were definitely against the "scrutin d'arrondissement," which had been twice rejected by the Chamber and rejected also by the Senate itself. It had for basis the "scrutin de liste," with sections in every department that had more than five deputies. Mr. Chérard said that previously he had voted for proportional representation, but that was not embraced by the scheme of the Chamber. It only allowed that minority representation might be assured in certain departments and not in others. Mr. Chérard's scheme rejected the second ballot, and it contained the proposition that the Chamber should be elected for six years and should be removed half at a time.

Senatorial Decisions

At length the senatorial commission assembled and took the whole subject definitely in hand. Mr. Bérard analyzed the Chamber's proposals, and the counter-proposals put forward.

Upon the suggestion of Mr. Chérard, it was determined to pronounce itself right away on a certain number of fundamentals. By a majority it agreed upon (1) the suppression of the "scrutin d'arrondissement"; (2) the adoption of the "scrutin de liste"; (3) the single ballot—but an amendment was adopted by the terms of which there would be a second ballot if the candidates together had not obtained a number of votes equal to one-fourth of the registered electors; (4) the "scrutin de liste" should be departmental; (5) the departments to be divided into sections in cases where more than five deputies were to be elected, each constituency then electing at least three deputies; (6) adoption of ideas fixed by the Chamber so far as concerns the electoral basis established according to the number of inhabitants; (7) adoption likewise of the ideas fixed by the Chamber concerning the number of deputies, and the utility of the wireless telephone in countries like China and South America where communication is not of the present number of deputies for the next Parliament; (8) opposition to the partial renewal of the Chamber, with prolongation of the period of the mandate; (9) the law to be applicable to Algeria and the colonies.

Commenting upon all this, the Journal des Débats says that the decisions arrived at were what might be expected of this commission, which was not favorable to the Chamber's scheme and had very plainly shown it. But this commission, which did not represent the whole of the Senate, and the decision at which the high assembly would finally arrive should not be prejudged. Anyhow, said the Journal, once more and publicly the scrutin de liste had been condemned, and on that point the senatorial commission was in agreement with the Chamber. It was in disagreement with it on the new ballot system, proposing the scrutin de liste majoritaire, without a second ballot, suppressing the modest attempt of the Chamber to make a beginning of the representation of minorities. "The senatorial commission's system is not just and it is far from being inoffensive," said this newspaper.

AUSTRALIA'S MERCHANT FLEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The Sydney Chamber of Commerce has sent a resolution to Mr. Watt, the acting Prime Minister, opposing the entry of Australia into shipbuilding and shipping competition, especially in view of the abnormal and increasing taxation. The chamber advises the federal government to sell its present fleet, "owing to their unsuitability to modern competitive requirements," and to cancel all contracts for the building or purchase of wooden vessels. As was forecast in a recent article to The Christian Science Monitor, the Commonwealth Government has no intention of abandoning its shipbuilding policy or of being deterred by any combination of private ship owners. As a matter of fact, larger and faster steamers will probably be bought or built when the present construction program has been completed. The federal government will complete its present program for the construction of Ishaerwood steel steamers of 5000 tons, as soon as the vessels can be built in Australian yards. It is possible that the construction of two of the steamers in Tasmania may be abandoned, leaving 22 steel cargo vessels, of which many are now in course of construction and two have been launched. Each Ishaerwood vessel will cost about £160,000. It is understood that the Commonwealth has canceled the contracts for the building of 16 of the 18 wooden ships, which were to have been constructed in Australia as a war emergency.

A delegation composed of Miss Adams, Miss Balch, Mrs. Genoni, Mrs. Depard, Miss Chrystal Macmillan, Mrs. Duchêne, and Mrs. Ragaz was deputed to present the resolutions on the Blockade, the League of Nations, the Women's Charter, and the peace terms to the Peace Conference.

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PROPOSED CIVIC INCOME TAX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—Municipal income tax for Winnipeg may become a law on Jan. 1, 1920, if plans being formulated at the City Hall materialize. It is planned to copy the English system, so that the tax will be applicable to incomes earned before the tax goes into operation. The people of Winnipeg may have to pay income tax to the city treasury on the money they earn this year. Alderman F. C. Fowler asserted at a recent meeting of the council that new sources of income must be found, otherwise the situation would become unendurable.

WIRELESS SYSTEM OF TELEPHONING

With Transmitting Apparatus of Sufficient Power, Telephonic Conversation Between England and Australia May Be Possible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHELMSFORD, England—A remarkable demonstration of the possibilities of wireless telephony and of direction finding by the use of wireless instruments, was recently given at the works of Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company at Chelmsford, when a representative of The Christian Science Monitor

telephone can be used was demonstrated to The Christian Science Monitor representative, who, sitting under the shadow of the 450-foot mast at the company's works before the instrument which has been specially designed for military work in the field, and which can be carried on the backs of four horses or mules, talked with an official at the Broomfield station two miles away. The only difference in the method of working as compared with the ordinary telephone is that the speaker must switch on the power to his transmitter before he can make himself heard, and must switch off when he wishes to listen. So clear was the instrument that the noise of the petrol engine placed within 20 feet of the receiver did not disturb the course of the conversation.

Telephone on Moving Bus

So that it might be shown how little difference 20 miles would make to the capacity of this apparatus, which has been used round Chelmsford for communicating a distance of 60 miles, and has a known capacity of much more, a similar set was installed in an ordinary omnibus, the transmitting instrument, however, being left out. The receiving instrument was slung by leather straps and rubber thongs to the roof of the bus, and the headphones were led up to the outside seats while the receiving aerial was wound round a square wooden frame attached outside.

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NEW SOCIALIST PHASE IN FRANCE

Party Program Calls for Need of Revolution, the First Stage of Which Would Probably Be Dictatorship of the Proletariat

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Amid the preoccupations of peacemaking, some of the profoundest and most important social and political movements of the time progress almost unseen and unheard, which is often to their satisfaction. Subtle and important changes of view and action are being brought about, and in time startling revelations will be made. Such reflections have a particular association with the Socialist Party in France. Up to last November the world was daily acquainted with its troubles, difficulties, its experiments, and new developments, especially when they tended still further to the process of disintegration which then seemed to be in full swing. Since then there has been much less heard of these Socialists, and by those unacquainted with the character and value of political sections in France it might be too readily assumed that they have subsided.

The fact is simply that, being somewhat more in agreement with each other, they are less demonstrative, that they feel on surer ground than they did during the war and are less harassed by an exceptional question of the first magnitude in regard to which well tried axioms were sometimes discovered not to be flawless. With aims upon which there is less disagreement and division, the different sections of the party are knitting themselves more closely together, and are setting forth upon a new program.

A Political Force

French socialism sets a lead partly because it is far more extensively practiced, and it is, as it is declared, more intelligent, better studied, and practical. It is a political force and may be said to have that sense of responsibility which it has not in other countries—leaving out of consideration Germany, Austria, and Russia which are passing through most abnormal phases. For that reason its movements are of general interest and consequence. Another but yet minor reason why something less has been heard of it in recent times is, that the newspapers are mainly filled with peacemaking news, and the relative importance of political movements is dwarfed. Yet wise men in France today, politicians and others, will tell you that the most important thing happening is the socialist development, since all other events of the present and future may be affected by it.

As a mere hint of the nature of some of the new developments and an earnest of the interest of what is about to be related, it may be remarked that the new program of the party which has been prepared in view of the elections which will probably take place in the autumn calls for a drastic amendment in the constitution, and, further than this, declares the necessity of a revolution, the first stage of which, it suggests, would probably be temporary dictatorship of the proletariat. Nobody outside France would be surprised to hear such words, perhaps, if they understood that they came from the lips and thought of the Citizen Jean Longuet, but what will they think when they hear that this program is approved and voted by such careful men, such as Conservative Socialists, as one might say, as Albert Thomas and Pierre Renaudel, who during the war, while they clung as best they could to the grand fundamentals of socialism, labored also in accordance with the maxim that they should be more for the State than for party? The war is won, and that makes all the difference to such as Albert Thomas and Renaudel, and it is quite possible and even comfortable for those who were lions and lambs in the Socialist Party during the war, to lie down together now.

Mr. Thomas' Great Influence

Last year Mr. Thomas showed a disposition toward a great secession, in that he moved appreciably toward the extreme right wing of the party and, joining the Quarante section of Alexandre Varenne, which really dropped its socialism for the war—and, as some say, has not completely recovered it since—became the Quarante-et-Un. But he was never wholeheartedly of this section, for at bottom he was the real, earnest, and practical Socialist who believed in attaining the supreme Socialist objects by easy and certain stages. Now nothing is heard of his association with the Varenne section, and it may be taken that he is dropping them and moving back toward the center of the party with which there is a somewhat general approximation. This is an important thing, for Mr. Thomas has great influence in France, and when the leaves of autumn fall it will be in process of exertion and will be increased. That should be remembered now.

ALBERTA AND PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

CALGARY, Alberta.—The striking effect of prohibition in Alberta was outlined by H. H. Hull of Edmonton, manager of the Alberta Social Service Council, in an address given in Calgary. Reduction of the number of prisoners in Alberta jails by 50 percent, and of school truancy in similar proportion; the closing down of the Edmonton prison farm; striking increases in the savings deposits in the banks; the reduction of police forces in the Province in many cases by one-half, and immeasurably improved prospects for the child life of the community, were the claims made by Mr. Hull for prohibition. Mr. Hull quoted the superintendent of neglected children to the effect that prohibition in Alberta had done more for the children of the province than any other legislation ever introduced.

REFORM OF CANADIAN SENATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—One of the most famous phases in Australia's war history was the description "a sorid trade war" used by Archbishop Mannix, head of the Roman Catholic Church in Victoria. The intense indignation caused among all loyal Australians is well known. Dr. Mannix, however, is evidently unrepentant. Speaking recently in Castlemaine, Dr. Mannix said that he still believed the war was made for trade purposes—for the gaining of territory and material advantages. To obtain proof of that he had simply to watch the proceedings at the Peace Conference where the delegates had dropped the cry about the little nations and were squabbling about trade rights in some places and territory in other places,

ests. Also it is the obvious fact that many Socialists who are coming back from those battlefields, did not go to them as such.

Anniversary of Commune

It is desired now to make a brief review of the Socialist case and situation, as it has been developing during the last few weeks, without any close notice by those who were not immediately concerned, the facts being stated without prejudice or sympathy beyond that of the careful observer of political development of consequence. The moment seems in a way to be opportune, for apart from the importance of recent affairs there is the fact that there has only just taken place in Paris the resumption of a demonstration which was a regular annual thing before the war, was suspended for that period, and is now resumed again, this being the commemoration of the anniversary of the Commune. It has been conducted with all solemnity, carefully organized as of yore by the Fédération de la Seine. With this demonstration were associated the Socialist deputies, the Union of the Labor Syndicates of the Seine, and a large number of the Socialist societies of various complexions and purpose, that flourish in Paris and in the neighborhood. At half past two in the afternoon a procession was formed on the Boulevard de Charonne, a large number of wreaths being distributed among it. Authority had decreed that there should be no unfurling or waving of banners or flags, and no speech-making. The demonstrators suffered the inconvenience of these restrictions as best they could and made a very presentable show as the procession moved along from its starting point at about 3 o'clock.

SETTLING CANADIAN SOLDIERS ON LAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Mr. W. J. Black, chairman of the Soldiers' Settlement Board, has returned from a visit to the western provinces, where he has been examining into the workings of the act, which provides for the settling of the returned soldier on the land. He speaks of the big rush of soldier applicants for land, over 17,000 having already applied, of which number nearly 13,000 have been passed as qualified to become farmers. Mr. Black states that a majority of the applicants are farmers' sons or men from the old country who have worked on farms. The following is an interesting summary of the operations of the Soldiers' Settlement Board up to the middle of the last month:

Purchase of land and discharge of incumbrances	\$8,710,328
Purchase of stock and equipment	4,848,491
Improvements	637,29
Total loans	\$34,467,974
Total number of loans granted	4,262
Average loans	3,394
Total applications for qualification certificates	17,199
Total applications for qualification certificates approved	12,594
Total Applications for Qualification Certificates Approved by Provinces	17,199
British Columbia	3,338
Alberta	4,006
Saskatchewan	3,455
Manitoba	2,890
New Brunswick	1,826
Quebec	496
Nova Scotia	510
Prince Edward Island	241
Total	12,594
Applications for Qualification Certificates Approved by Provinces	17,199
British Columbia	3,338
Alberta	4,006
Saskatchewan	3,455
Manitoba	2,890
Ontario	2,231
Quebec	271
New Brunswick	355
Nova Scotia	269
Prince Edward Island	193
Total	12,594
Total Applications for Loans Approved by Provinces	17,199
British Columbia	515
Alberta	1,122
Saskatchewan	1,613
Manitoba	895
Ontario	337
Quebec	124
New Brunswick	90
Prince Edward Island	90
Total	4,262

ALBERTA AND PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan.—At a meeting of the provincial executive of the Social Service Council, a resolution was passed that the Canadian Senate be either abolished or made elective in order that representative government should be made certain. This motion was caused by the action of the Senate in amending the government's prohibition bill in a way to make it inoperative after peace is declared. It was also urged that proprietary medicines be sold in inverse ratio to their alcoholic contents. Bottles with contents of 40 per cent alcohol should be sold in one-ounce bottles only, while medicines of 25 per cent alcohol should be sold in pint bottles, the motion declared.

AUSTRALIAN LOSS IN PACIFIC TRADE

Germans Said to Boycott Australian Shippers in Favor of Dutch and Japanese Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—When the Commonwealth made swift war upon German New Guinea, most general armistice terms were granted; the Australians were in the first flush of victory and believed they were dealing with an honorable foe. Many times since they have regretted the generosity then extended, and if further proof were needed of the folly of trusting a German, colonial or home product, an audacious boycott of Australian shipping has made the fact all too clear.

Rabaul, the important port and trade center which forms the heart of German New Guinea, has attracted the attention of the Japanese and Dutch, with the result that the German planters in the territory now under the administration of the Australian military authorities have begun a boycott of Australian shipping and will transfer their business to the two rival lines, conducted by the Dutch and Japanese respectively. It is announced that the Osaka Shosen Kaihatsu will establish a monthly service between Japan and Rabaul, and it is believed that Dutch steamers which now run between Dutch New Guinea, Java, and Holland will extend their service to Rabaul and will carry away the accumulated copra, probably taking it to Rotterdam, from which port it may be sent on to Hamburg.

A Provocative Boycott

This double competition, assisted by the provocative boycott, is made more serious from the point of view of the Australian trader and shipping man by the fact that since Japan seized the Marshall Islands she has made it, and the Carolinas which she also occupied, a center for widespread and intense trade activity. Whether a Japanese-German-Dutch combination will monopolize the Pacific island trade north and south of the Pacific may depend upon the powers granted to Australia as the mandatory power in New Guinea.

A vigorous counter-move to the German boycott has been taken by members of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce who have formed an island trade sectional committee of 15. Satisfaction has been felt at the fact that Mr. Watt, the Acting Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, has called upon the federal departments concerned with the administration of Rabaul to submit reports for the guidance of the government in dealing with the situation.

That Japan intends to develop the trade possibilities of Australia as well as of the islands to the north of the Commonwealth has been shown in various ways since war began, and her position has been greatly strengthened by unique opportunities arising from the dearth of Australian and British shipping during the war. Japan's trade with Australia has grown enormously and before the armistice she had won what may prove a commanding place in the island trade.

A Possible Dumping Ground

In view of Japan's services in conveying troops and of Australia's helplessness, it is also not surprising that no tariff move was made by the Commonwealth, and that extreme care was exercised that the ally's susceptibilities should not be offended. Now that peace is in sight Australian merchants fear that Japan may use the Commonwealth as a dumping ground. When certain goods are offered by Japanese traders at quotations based on freight rates of 25% to 28% a ton—as against 418s. for the same class of merchandise at one stage of the war—there would seem ground for inquiry. It is true that this low rate is limited to a tramp steamer, yet the general cargo rate for non-subsidized Japanese steamers is 150s. a ton as against 280s. in July, 1918, and for subsidized steamers it is now 90s.

Recently the Japanese were endeavoring to buy up low-grade wheat in Australia and are believed to have secured large parcels. The object of these purchases is now believed to have been the manufacture of cheap flour by means of cheap home (Japanese) labor, with the probable result that Australia's export of flour to China and elsewhere in the north will be affected. The sale of 72,000 tons of inferior 1916-17 wheat to Japan at 4½d. was defended on the ground that the wheat had been stored for 29 months and had been through two mouse plagues. New South Wales has now taken a leaf from Japan's book and is milling inferior wheat for export as second-class flour to Java, Singapore and other points. Probably 30,000 tons of flour will be thus exported.

A bill has been introduced for a fourth loan on behalf of the Dutch East Indies, with a maximum of 180,000,000 florins, bearing interest at the rate of at most 6 per cent. The loan is to be redeemable in 40 years, and will not be liable to conversion until July 1, 1924. According to the explanatory memorandum, the floating debt of the Dutch East Indies on April 30, amounted to 209,000,000 florins, and the government believes that the amount has come to consolidate part of this debt.

Dr. MANNIX'S "TRADE WAR"

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MELBOURNE, Victoria.—One of the most famous phases in Australia's war history was the description "a sorid trade war" used by Archbishop Mannix, head of the Roman Catholic Church in Victoria. The intense indignation caused among all loyal Australians is well known. Dr. Mannix, however, is evidently unrepentant.

Speaking recently in Castlemaine, Dr. Mannix said that he still believed the war was made for trade purposes—for the gaining of territory and material advantages. To obtain proof of that he had simply to watch the proceedings at the Peace Conference where the delegates had dropped the cry about the little nations and were squabbling about trade rights in some places and territory in other places,

All questions about war for the protection of small nations and the saving of democracy had been dropped, declared Dr. Mannix, and the "Big Four" were quarreling among themselves and seeing how many chestnuts they could pull from the fire.

NOTES ON CURRENT DUTCH TOPICS

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Holland

THE HAGUE, Holland.—Some time ago the question of starting in Holland a branch of the American Red Cross was mooted. In order to do this, it was necessary to ascertain whether there was any objection on the part of the Netherlands Red Cross, and also to make formal application to Washington for permission to form this branch. After considerable correspondence and delay, permission was received for the definite inauguration of the Netherlands branch of the American Red Cross. Its inception is due to the initiative and efforts of Mrs. John W. Garrett, wife of the American Minister to The Hague. At a meeting presided over by her the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. J. W. Garrett; vice-president, Mr. Alonso; treasurer, Mr. W. A. Preyer; secretary, Mr. Hanno. It is to be hoped that Mrs. Garrett's endeavors will continue to receive the hearty support that has so far been accorded to them.

A Curious Condition

In the present state of the labor market, when rates of wages are hard to gauge, when prices are inflated beyond all previous experience, and when shortage of coal supply hinders output, it is idle to criticize. Obviously the only thing to do is to get together such experts as are competent to judge of all the factors of the problem with a view to its solution. Building at the moment is in a curious condition, but by no means in the parlous state in which it is held to be in some quarters, as is evidenced by the work already in hand.

The meeting at the Royal Institute of British Architects focused the views of a good many different people. Mr. Hare, the president of the institute, presided, and Dr. Addison, president of the Local Government Board, opened the discussion before a very large gathering, including representatives of many professional institutions as well as of societies of both employers and workmen connected with building operations. From his remarks it was made evident that he realized fully that there would be a brief conflict with old prejudices and practices, but he reminded his hearers of the way in which modern expedients were devised to speed up the output of munitions. Dr. Addison commented on the fact as showing what could be done to hasten rehousing, and said that in some places building under the new schemes had begun. There, at all events, local difficulties must have been overcome in spite of the phenomenal increase of wages.

After some stagnation the export of German goods bought in the associated countries has been resumed, the transport taking place via Holland. The German Government has so far bought foodstuffs to the value of 500,000,000 florins chiefly in America, these purchases including 500,000 tons of grain, peas, and beans, and 180,000 tons of meat and fats. Government clothing to the value of about 8,000,000 marks has been sold to various German cities, one-half of these being sent via Rotterdam. A special train from Germany passed through Oldenzaal recently with 200,000,000 marks in gold currency for the Netherlands Bank, as a security for the food to be supplied by the United States.

At a recent meeting of the Council of Five which considered the revision of the treaty of 1839, Mr. van Karnebeek, the Netherlands delegate, pointed out that besides the question of the revision of the treaty, there was an even more serious one, namely, that of the restoration of mutual confidence which had received late such a severe shock. This was a question to which any line of conduct to be followed should be subservient.

At a recent sitting of the Chamber, a bill providing for the pay of civil guards was passed after a lively discussion, by 53 votes to 15. The Minister of the Interior, Mr. Ruys de Beerenbrouck, said history taught that a revolution was always the result of the energetic action of a minority, which overcame an unorganized majority. If the government succeeded in organizing this majority, a revolution could be prevented and evolution would take its place. This was what happened in November. It was the duty of the government to see that order and quiet were maintained. That was why they gave their support to the civil guards. For besides the elements within the country, he said, there was the international revolutionary movement which had been confirmed by the communists.

Mr. Troelstra, the Socialist leader, replying, said that he had not spoken against the civil guards because he feared them, but because he wanted to warn the government that they were driving the people to a solution of the position by violence.

Recently the Japanese were endeavoring to buy up low-grade wheat in Australia and are believed to have secured large parcels. The object of these purchases is now believed to have been the manufacture of cheap flour by means of cheap home (Japanese) labor, with the probable result that Australia's export of flour to China and elsewhere in the north will be affected. The sale of 72,000 tons of inferior 1916-17 wheat to Japan at 4½d. was defended on the ground that the wheat had been stored for 29 months and had been through two mouse plagues. New South Wales has now taken a leaf from Japan's book and is milling inferior wheat for export as second-class flour to Java, Singapore and other points. Probably 30,000 tons of flour will be thus exported.

For passenger information and reservations apply to Consolidated Ticket Offices, 67 Franklin St., Boston. Phone Fort Hill 6480; or L. WILDES, Port Agt., Pier 42, Hoosac Tunnel Docks, Boston; phone Charlestown 1320. Or write J. J. BROWN, G. P. A., Coastwise Steamship Lines, Pier 49, N. R., N. Y.

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION
Director General of Railroads

BUILDING INDUSTRY OF THE FUTURE

Middle Way, It Is Said, May Be Discovered Between Prime Cost and Competitive Contracts

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—After any great social upheaval, such as that consequent upon war, there seems to have been a period of stagnation followed closely by an immense revival of trade and industry. The doctrinaire sits at home in his chair and reflects upon the millennium that would spring into being were his views put into operation at once, but the fact is that not one but a hundred reasons account for the seeming waste of time which occurs while the huge machine of industry is being set in motion. It is not one electric "button" that needs to be touched, but a whole series of buttons.

Mischiefous Individualism

HEARING IS RESUMED IN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE EQUITY CASE

TESTIMONY HEARD BEFORE A MASTER

Official Report of the Proceedings Is Given by This Newspaper as Transcribed From the Notes of Official Stenographer

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Hearings of the suits of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society v. the Christian Science Board of Directors and J. V. Dittmore and of J. V. Dittmore v. the Christian Science Board of Directors resumed before a Master in the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts yesterday.

In accordance with the notice printed in this newspaper May 21, The Christian Science Monitor gives space below to a verbatim report of the proceedings, exactly as transcribed from the notes of the official stenographer.

SIXTEENTH DAY

Supreme Judicial Court Room, Boston, Massachusetts, July 17, 1919.

Adam H. Dickey, Resumed

Mr. Krauthoff—At the adjournment on yesterday, if Your Honor please, a question was pending as to which some objection was made, and the master made a general ruling on the subject of the course of testimony that might be pursued. In view of that ruling the question is for the present withdrawn—the question of the relationship of The Mother Church to its branches—and I will proceed along the line of showing the fact.

The Master—Let me see the particular question that you are talking about, which you now say is withdrawn.

Mr. Krauthoff—The particular question was the witness' statement as to the relationship of The Mother Church to its branches.

The Master—Will you let me hear the question just as it was put? Have you set it there?

Mr. Krauthoff—The question was: "Will you please state the relation of The Mother Church to the branch churches as it is worked out in practice from day to day and in the work that you are doing as a director?" And on that—

The Master—One moment. I do not think I excluded that, did I?

Mr. Bates—No, Your Honor did not.

The Master—"As it is worked out in practice."

Mr. Krauthoff—Yes. Now, what I was going to do, if Your Honor please, was to withdraw that question for the present and take up a line of inquiry preceding Mr. Dickey's advent on the Board of Directors, and then, having reached his position as a member of the Board of Directors, I will again return to this subject. I feel that that is a more orderly presentation of what I am about to prove by Mr. Dickey.

The Master—Very well.

Q. Mr. Dickey, how long—

The Master—It is understood, however, that that particular question I did not exclude.

Mr. Krauthoff—I appreciate that, if Your Honor please, and I appreciate the courtesy that was shown us on yesterday in permitting us to express our views at the length that we did.

The Master—Why, that is what we are here for.

Mr. Krauthoff—Thank you.

The Master—I don't see any particular courtesy about it.

Q. Mr. Dickey, in your work in the service of Mrs. Eddy individually, please state to what extent you became acquainted with her? A. After coming to her home she asked me if I would be willing to come there and live in her house, and I expressed my willingness.

The Master—Is that necessary? You asked him to state the extent to which he became acquainted with her.

Mr. Krauthoff—Yes.

Q. Just state generally, Mr. Dickey, Did you live in the household? A. I did.

Q. And was your work of such a nature that you saw her both day and night? A. It was.

Q. I mean both in the day and the evening? A. Yes.

Q. What was your work? A. She asked me if I would accept the place of secretary. I did so, and then she told me what my duties would be.

The Master—I think, Mr. Dickey, if you could answer the question directly without quoting Mrs. Eddy it would be better. Put the question again, and let the witness notice what is asked.

Q. What was your work?

A. That of secretary to Mrs. Eddy.

Q. In your work as secretary did you handle the incoming mail? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you reply to some of the letters? A. Many of them.

Q. And others were referred to her for reply? A. Yes.

Q. Did you have charge of the household in any way? A. Yes.

Q. The details of the household? A. Many of them.

Q. Now, this was in Chestnut Hill, in Boston? A. In Newton.

Q. In Newton? A. Yes, sir.

Q. At that time Mrs. Eddy had moved from Pleasant View, at Concord, New Hampshire, to Chestnut Hill? A. Yes, to Chestnut Hill.

Q. What was the habit of Mrs. Eddy with respect to the use of the Church Manual? A. Well, Mrs.—

Mr. Whipple—Just a moment. I cannot see how that is material, if Your Honor please. It must be assumed that she knew of the Church Manual, and wrote about it, but no particular point such as is indicated by the question is of importance.

Mr. Krauthoff—I understand, if

Your Honor please, from Mr. Whipple's line of objections during the last two days that there was some doubt in his mind whether all of this Manual was approved by Mrs. Eddy; and I want now to prove by this witness the extent to which she used this Manual from day to day, and what she said about it and what she did about it.

Mr. Whipple—I do not believe that there can be offered of that description. The inquiry which we desire to have made was the extent to which Mrs. Eddy, who, apparently with the most meticulous care attached her name to anything that she approved, actually did approve in writing different provisions of the Manual. We have seen the very great care with which every scrap of paper that came down bore her signature on the back; sometimes the same by-law, three or four copies of it, bore her signature. We were interested to find the authority, approval, of Mrs. Eddy, in writing, of different parts of the Manual; and that is probably what caused the somewhat mistaken view you have expressed this morning as to the purpose of the objections that have been made.

The Master—The purposes?

Mr. Whipple—Of objections which we had made. What I had in mind is only an inference, so far as expressed—only an inference of Mr. Krauthoff.

Mr. Krauthoff—What we are trying to prove, if Your Honor please, is that continually during the time Mr. Dickey was in Mrs. Eddy's household this Manual, which bore upon its face "By Mary Baker Eddy" was cited and used by Mrs. Eddy.

The Master—Pause a moment. Mr. Krauthoff, I am inclined to think I shall have to admit the question. You may proceed.

A. Mrs. Eddy regarded the Manual as a very—

The Master—No, no; not how she regarded it, but what she stated and what she did.

A. Why, she was very careful about all of the By-Laws, to see that they were properly presented to the directors, examined the proof carefully when it returned and put her signature on the back, which was her custom of approval of anything to be printed in the periodicals.

Q. In her daily work did she have the Manual on her desk? A. She did.

Q. Did she cite it in her correspondence, or refer to it? A. Many times.

Q. Did she call the attention of the Board of Directors to any omission to follow the Manual? A. Whenever such occurred.

Q. What did she enjoin upon the members of her household with respect to the Manual? A. That they should strictly obey the By-Laws in the Manual.

Q. What, if anything, did she say as to the relation of the Manual to The Mother Church—I mean to the Christian Science movement?

Mr. Whipple—I pray Your Honor's judgment as to that.

The Master—I hardly see the necessity for that in view of what the Manual itself says in her name. It is merely superfluous, isn't it?

Q. What were the habits of Mrs. Eddy with respect to accuracy of language? A. She was the most accurate person I ever saw or came in contact with.

Q. What attention did she give to the question of punctuation? A. Very strict attention.

Mr. Krauthoff—if Your Honor please, we offer the original of the document of Jan. 15, 1898, being on page 167, Document 178, of Volume 2 of Letters and Miscellany.

The Master—Hasn't that been in already?

Mr. Krauthoff—Not the original.

The Master—We have it in some form?

Mr. Krauthoff—it was in the form in which it was written in the books of the trustees, but that is not the precise order of arrangement that it is in the original, and we desire now to offer the original document. It was offered in the books of the trustees for the purpose of showing that it was written upon their books. We now offer it in its original form, and, preliminary to its offer, I will ask you, Mr. Dickey, if that is the signature of Mary Baker Eddy, to the document which I have shown you.

The Witness—It is.

Mr. Streeter—May I ask you, Mr. Krauthoff, if there are any differences between the original and the one copied in the book?

Mr. Krauthoff—My understanding is that the language is not exactly the same, and then the order of arrangement is not exactly the same. May I show Your Honor a photograph of the original?

[Mr. Krauthoff passes two photographic reproductions to the Master.]

Mr. Whipple—Ought not this go first?

Mr. Krauthoff—I shall be very glad to offer that in connection with it. That is the one in which the most striking difference appears.

I call your attention to this other document, No. 178, on page 165 of volume 2 of Letters and Miscellany—

The Master—Just a moment. Mr. Krauthoff. Have you got through with this?

Mr. Krauthoff—No; Mr. Whipple has thought that the other should be offered first.

The Master—Oh, very well. I did not hear that. Go on.

Mr. Whipple—Is there a photograph of this?

Mr. Watts—No. We should like to have one.

Mr. Streeter—May I have one?

Mr. Whipple—Here is a photograph of the paper, which Mr. Krauthoff is about to read (passing photographic reproduction to the Master). I think it would be fortunate if you could give me the number, the serial number, the exhibit number, of the paper that is already in which corresponds. Do you happen to remember it?

Mr. Krauthoff—No, I do not.

Mr. Whipple—Can you tell, Mr. Wittington, what the number is of this letter of Mrs. Eddy's of Jan. 15?

Your Honor will notice that these are both in advance of the trust deed.

The Master—I noted that.

Mr. Wittington—I do not think that it has been given a number. Mr. Krauthoff read it out of the trustees' book.

Mr. Krauthoff—May I have the first volume of the trustees' book, please?

[Mr. Wittington passes a book to Mr. Krauthoff.]

Mr. Krauthoff—Now, if Your Honor please, document No. 178, in its original form reads as follows:

"To The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass. "Jan. 15, 1898.

"My beloved Students:—

"I appreciate your uniform loyalty and courtesy to mother who desires to know no partiality for one or another of her children but to earnestly consider the welfare of all. I have asked for a small Board of Trustees (to keep peace in the family) and as I believe a strong board; one is a business man [man], another a doctor, and still another a scholar.

"I now recommend that these trustees continue at present Mr. Joseph Armstrong as the business manager of the Publishing House for the benefit of the Mother Church in Boston, Mass.

"Please to hand an attested copy of this letter and documents to the editors of The Christian Science Journal for publication in the March number of The Christian Science Journal.

"With love mother

"(Signed) MARY BAKER EDDY.

"Witness (Seal)

"(Signed) FRED N. LADD.

"HENRY STEVENS."

"The document No. 178, Vol. 2 of Letters and Miscellany, is Exhibit 464, R. J. M.

Now, as recorded, the document says: "I hereby create a Board of Trustees, namely Edward P. Bates, James A. Neal, and William P. McKenzie. These trustees are to have charge of the business affairs of the society, and the business is to be continued in the name of The Christian Science Publishing Society. The moneys and assets of the society now on hand go into the hands of the treasurer of The Mother Church, and all accruing profits over and above the actual running expenses of the business are to be turned over semi-annually to said treasurer, meantime to be kept by the trustees in a safe bank or trust company.

"These funds are to be held by the treasurer for the benefit of The Mother Church, as now organized and disbursed under careful safeguards in such manner as will best promote the interests of the cause.

"The total present value of the entire property thus conveyed and transferred is fairly estimated at \$50,000. We may add that about a year since Mrs. Eddy safely assigned her copyrights of all her books and writings.

"It is needless to comment on the importance of this movement or its mighty augury for the future. We cannot now comprehend, much less estimate, its significance.

"Let us endeavor, nevertheless, to lift up our hearts in thankfulness to God for His goodness to us and our cause, and to his servant, our Mother in Israel, for these evidences of a generosity and self-sacrifice that appeal to our deepest sense of gratitude, even while surpassing our comprehension.

"God grant that this great trust may be carried out in the same Christ-like spirit in which it is conferred.

"The present publisher and editors remain as formerly."

"We are requested by Mrs. Eddy to return, through the columns of the Journal, her sincerest thanks and gratitude for the numerous beautiful and valuable Christmas remembrances received from many of her students, and to say that she has been prevented by the stress, even for her, of unusual work for the Cause, from making personal acknowledgment of these tokens of love.

"Will the dear donors please accept this public acknowledgment in lieu of private ones?"

"The article in the February, 1898, number of The Christian Science Journal, of which the foregoing is a copy, is Exhibit 465. R. J. M.

Now, if Your Honor please, the document—

Mr. Whipple—Well, ought it not to be read? It is very long?

Mr. Krauthoff—No, I will read it all.

Mr. Whipple—It is very long, if you will let us take it and look it over, perhaps you need not read it.

Mr. Krauthoff—No, I will read it.

"A gift to The Mother Church, and a Grant of Trusteeship.

"My kingdom is not of this world," said the gentle Nazarene. And when the temptations of evil spread out before him in visions, "all the kingdoms of the world, and the glory of them," his sharp rebuke to the temptation was, "Get thee hence, Satan: for it is written, Thou shall worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve."

"So unlike his generation was he that his motives were misunderstood, and he was stoned and crucified because of them.

"In a large sense all who have sincerely followed in his footsteps have met a similar fate.

Mr. Strawn—I understand that was supplemented—I mean the one of Jan. 25 was substituted for that, and therefore that was never published.

Mr. Krauthoff—I do not agree to the word "substituted." I am not sure as to what was published.

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the authority which the Board of Directors is now seeking to exercise is of recent origin. We offer this for the purpose of showing that immediately upon the passing of Mrs. Eddy the board in its official capacity made this statement and published it.

Mr. Whipple—One moment. I object to that. I cannot see how that has any probative value of any sort whatever on any issue in this case.

Mr. Krauthoff—May I show the copy of it to the master?

Mr. Whipple—Yes; just show that. [The document is handed to the master.]

Mr. Krauthoff—I wanted to add, if Your Honor please, that that is offered as the statement of an ecclesiastical tribunal; and stands as the established law of the Christian Science Church.

Mr. Whipple—What authority is there for the statement that an ecclesiastical tribunal can make a law for the Church, assuming that this is the statement of an ecclesiastical tribunal?

The Master—It is the first we have heard about ecclesiastical tribunals. The directors at that date had powers which were then, whatever they may have been, settled and fixed. They could not be altered or changed by anything the directors could put on their records. I suppose you will agree with me there?

Mr. Krauthoff—Yes, Your Honor.

The Master—We have got to decide what they were.

Mr. Krauthoff—Certainly. You asked me one question. I wanted to state my answer to it more accurately. I said a moment ago, if Your Honor please, that this stands as the declaration of an ecclesiastical tribunal and as such becomes the law of the Church. My attention has been called to the fact that the Manual is the law of the Church, and in my expression, "the law of the Church." I meant the law as it is commonly known in courts of justice, that is, the law as the Court interprets and administers it. The Manual, of course, is the law. The Bill of Equity in this case tends the issue that these directors, the defendants in this case, have sought to exercise powers and jurisdiction which they never theretofore exercised prior to this controversy; that they were reaching out for power; as the expression was used yesterday, they have become drunk with power; that they were trying to do things from which they were excluded by the practice and the Manual of The Mother Church. Now, the Board of Directors is the tribunal of The Mother Church charged with administering and enforcing, and so far as it becomes necessary to administer and enforce it, to interpret the Manual of The Mother Church, in the light of their understanding.

Meeting adjourned.

"Approved, December 16, 1910.

"J. V. D."

Q. You have been a director, as you have stated, since that date to this? A. Yes.

Q. And in the conduct of your office as director, have you accepted that as your guide?

Mr. Whipple—That I object to, if Your Honor please; that is not keeping the word that Mr. Krauthoff stated.

The Master—What has he done?

Mr. Whipple—it is simply getting it in as a generalization.

Mr. Krauthoff—Well, then I will prove it in detail; excuse me.

Mr. Whipple—State what he did in detail and see whether it conforms; and, if so, in what respects.

Mr. Krauthoff—Very well.

Q. That statement was published in the press of the country at the time, Mr. Dickey? A. Yes, it was.

Q. Mr. Eustace, as I understand, became a trustee of The Christian Science Publishing Society in the fall of 1913?

The Master—I did not get his testimony as to the publication of that vote.

Mr. Krauthoff—He said it was.

The Master—Published where and when?

Mr. Krauthoff—It was published in the press of the country.

The Master—What do you mean by the press of the country?

Mr. Krauthoff—I mean by several newspapers; excuse me.

Q. In what newspapers was it published, if you recall, Mr. Dickey?

A. In the Boston newspapers and in other papers throughout the country, the United States.

Q. It was given to your Committee on Publication, Mr. Alfred Farlow?

A. Yes.

The Master—By the press of the country, then, he means by certain newspapers in Boston and elsewhere?

Mr. Krauthoff—Yes.

The Witness—Yes.

Mr. Whipple—if it is of any importance the newspapers should be produced, we think, if Your Honor please.

The Master—That is hardly publishing it in the press of the country.

Mr. Krauthoff—Well, being in Boston, if Your Honor please, I thought that—

The Master—Well, the actual fact is it was published in several Boston newspapers and in several newspapers outside of Boston?

Mr. Krauthoff—Yes.

The Master—That is where we stop at present.

Mr. Krauthoff—Yes; and whether that is the press of the country of course is an inference.

Mr. Krauthoff—Well, if Your Honor please, in the course of the case it will develop that in the administration of the affairs of The Mother Church questions arise under the Manual precisely as in a court of justice.

The Constitution of the United States, and some authority must decide those questions in so far as they affect the administration of the affairs of The Mother Church and of its branches.

The Master—The decision, however, could be of no final and binding effect in court.

Mr. Krauthoff—Certainly not; because the Court would have to reach its own conclusion. But it is, if Your Honor please, important as bearing on the practice which has been had and what the directors have done; and then, if Your Honor please, if it becomes vital as to any specific issue, there are many authorities which hold

that on a question of church government the decision of the tribunal charged with the enforcing of that law is final in a court of justice, if done in good faith.

Mr. Whipple—May I suggest, if Your Honor please, that this does not come within the description of the learned counsel as to what they have done. At most all this is what they said. If you want to offer any acts, why, we will get onto a different ground.

Mr. Krauthoff—I am going to offer this as preliminary to the question whether he has conducted himself as a director in accordance with this statement.

The Master—Having undertaken to let Mr. Krauthoff show the practice followed by the directors in the government of the Church, and in view of his statement that he proposes to begin with this and go on to show certain action by the Church in general upon it, I am going to let him put the letter in subject to your objection. I have already stated the view which I entertain regarding it at present.

[An extract from the directors' records of Dec. 7, 1910, is introduced in evidence as Exhibit 469, and is read by Mr. Krauthoff, as follows:]

"Special meeting of the Christian Science Board of Directors at 1 p.m. Present, Messrs. Chase, McLellan, Stewart, Dittmore and Dickey.

"Upon motion duly made and seconded, it was unanimously voted that at this first formal meeting of the Christian Science Board of Directors since Mrs. Eddy passed from our sight, the following statement be authorized by this board and given to the press through the channels of the Committee on Publication.

"The authority given to the Board of Directors by the Church Manual remains intact, and is fully adequate for the government of the organization in all its affairs. The policy of this board will be the same as when under Mrs. Eddy's active direction. The board is in complete harmony and hundreds of telegrams and letters received from branch churches and societies throughout the world show that it has the unswerving loyalty and support of the entire denomination.

"The adequate written instructions and directions of Mrs. Eddy, under which the Christian Science movement has grown and prospered, including the By-Laws which place the direction of the spiritual and business affairs of the Church entirely in the hands of the Christian Science Board of Directors, will continue to guide their actions."

Meeting adjourned.

"Approved, December 16, 1910.

"J. V. D."

Q. You have been a director, as you have stated, since that date to this? A. Yes.

Q. And in the conduct of your office as director, have you accepted that as your guide?

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Mr. Krauthoff—Well, then I will prove it in detail; excuse me.

Mr. Whipple—State what he did in detail and see whether it conforms; and, if so, in what respects.

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that on a question of church government the decision of the tribunal charged with the enforcing of that law is final in a court of justice, if done in good faith.

Mr. Whipple—May I suggest, if Your Honor please, that this does not come within the description of the learned counsel as to what they have done. At most all this is what they said. If you want to offer any acts, why, we will get onto a different ground.

Mr. Krauthoff—This is the directors' records of Feb. 5, 1913.

"Voted, unanimously, that the board concurs in the opinion of the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society that the letters 'C. S.' can properly be used in the C. S. Journal only following the name of a person who has received class instruction from an authorized teacher of Christian Science."

Mr. Whipple—We do not admit their materiality, but it seems better to take them as showing the course of conduct.

Mr. Krauthoff—In this connection I wanted to introduce two Christian Science Journals which show that in accordance with that recommendation—

The Master—They are not objected to.

Mr. Whipple—We do not admit their materiality, but it seems better to take them as showing the course of conduct.

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Mr. Whipple—We do not admit their materiality, but it seems better to take them as showing the course of conduct.

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Mr. Krauthoff—In this connection I wanted to introduce two Christian Science Journals which show that in accordance with that recommendation—

The Master

speak as a united body? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Krauthoff—March 31, 1915:

"Regular meeting of the Christian Science Board of Directors. All present. Upon motion of Mr. Dittmore, seconded by Mr. Stewart, it was voted to arrange for a Monitor meeting in The Mother Church to be addressed by Mr. Frederick Dixon on Thursday evening, April 29."

[That portion of record of meeting of the Board of Directors, dated March 31, 1915, as read by Mr. Krauthoff, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 483.]

Q. That meeting was held? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And was the communication from the board to Mr. Dixon direct about that? A. Yes.

Q. And why did you hold The Monitor meeting in The Mother Church?

Mr. Whipple—I object, if Your Honor please.

Mr. Krauthoff—As showing the essential unity of the two so-called separate institutions, if Your Honor please.

Mr. Whipple—We have never said that we were not striving for unity. We have said repeatedly that we had striven from the outset for unity. It is only because we could not bring it about and because these gentlemen insisted upon going outside of the scope of their activities that we have—

The Master—The tendency of that action to show anything important in the case is not obvious to me. You can put it in.

A. We felt that since that newspaper belonged to the Church—

Mr. Whipple—Pardon me. I do not understand that his talk about reasons for the meeting are important.

The Master—No.

Mr. Whipple—That is what I was objecting to. His statement of his reasons for that meeting. That is excluded, I take it?

The Witness—Am I to answer?

Mr. Krauthoff—No, not for the present. May I say, if Your Honor please, in response to Your Honor's ruling, the bill tenders the issue that the Publishing Society—

The Master—We know now, I think, Mr. Krauthoff, what issues are tendered by the bill. I would not keep reciting them over and over.

Mr. Krauthoff—Very well, if Your Honor please.

The Master—Just come more directly to the point you wish to call attention to, if you please.

Mr. Krauthoff—I was just about to do that when Your Honor stopped me. July 22, 1915:

"Special meeting of the Christian Science Board of Directors. Present, Messrs. McLellan, Dittmore, Dickey and Neal."

"After due consideration and upon motion of Mr. Neal, seconded by Mr. Dittmore, it was voted to remove the cards of the following named persons from the list of practitioners published in the columns of The Christian Science Journal."

I will omit the names.

[That portion of record of meeting of Board of Directors, dated July 22, 1915, as read by Mr. Krauthoff, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 484.]

Q. Action of that kind had been taken frequently by the Christian Science Board of Directors? A. As often as the necessity demanded; yes, sir.

Q. And in taking that action, Mr. Dickey, have you had occasion to consider the importance to the individual of having his card in The Christian Science Journal? A. We have.

Q. And some of these hearings have been somewhat complicated and extended? A. That is true.

Q. How is the privilege of having a card in the Christian Science Journal regarded by members of The Mother Church? A. Well, it is regarded as being a very desirable thing for a practitioner engaged in healing the sick to have his card appear in the Christian Science Journal.

Q. As a matter of fact, you have two lawsuits now on hand where persons whose cards have been removed are seeking to have them returned to the Journal? A. There is some litigation in progress, I believe.

Q. This list of practitioners that appears in the Christian Science Journal—is that on file in the reading rooms of the branch churches and societies and of The Mother Church? A. It is; it is published in the Journal.

Q. To what extent do these reading rooms, so far as you know, refer inquiries for practitioners to this list in the Journal? A. It is their custom to refer inquirers to this list of practitioners.

Q. You have had a card in for many years? A. Yes.

Q. And in being asked for the names of practitioners in other cities than the one in which you were engaged, or when you were not able to serve, what did you do in the way of selecting other practitioners or recommending other practitioners? A. I used the column of the Journal.

Q. Does any authenticity or integrity attach to the persons whose name is in the Journal as a practitioner? A. There is.

Q. On Oct. 15, 1915, your record recites as follows: "The secretary was instructed to inquire of The Christian Science Publishing Society their reasons for questioning the maintenance of two Reading Rooms by the Brunswick, Maine, society." Do you recall that incident? A. I do.

Q. And how did it arise, Mr. Dickey? A. It came up on our board because we felt that that was a matter the Publishing Society should not interest themselves in, the question of what a church—

Mr. Whipple—That I ask to have stricken out.

The Master—Do you want that, Mr. Krauthoff?

Mr. Krauthoff. (To the witness)—It is not a question of what you feel. Maybe we can get at it this way. I think that may be stricken out.

The Master—Strike it out.

Mr. Whipple—The circumstances under which it arose I have no objection to the witness' stating.

Q. As I understand it, this society installed two reading rooms? A. That is so.

Q. And the Publishing Society took it up with the society? A. It did, directly.

Q. And then the matter came up before your board? A. Yes.

Q. And then you did take it up with the Publishing Society? A. Yes.

Q. There is a provision of the Manual about Reading Rooms, I believe? A. There is.

Q. By branch churches? A. There is.

Q. And the same subject seems to have come again before your board on Nov. 26, 1915.

Oct. 20, 1915.

The following communication was presented to the board:

Frederick Dixon, Oct. 19, with proposed reply to M. Pamela Clough on the Montessori system."

The Montessori system is a system of the education of children, I believe?

A. It is purported to be.

Q. And some question arose about some article in The Monitor on that system? A. Yes.

Q. And Mr. Dixon took up with the board his proposed reply. A. He did.

Q. Was that taken up definitely with the Board of Directors? A. With Mr. Dixon, yes, sir.

Q. Did the trustees have anything to do with it all at. A. They said nothing to us that I recall at that time.

Q. In any of your conferences with the editors and the business manager prior to this controversy did you in any way bring the trustees into the conference, or deal with them in any way, or did you deal directly with the editors and the business manager?

A. We dealt directly with the editors and business manager.

Q. Was any question raised on the part of anybody as to your right or power or authority to do that? A. None whatever.

Q. Now, Mr. Dickey, coming down to January, 1916, you will recall that in Mr. Eustace's direct examination he identified a document that he had written in November, 1915?

Mr. Whipple—Cross-examination, was it not?

The Witness—Yes.

Mr. Krauthoff—Cross-examination, to be more accurate.

Q. Which he referred to as a brief upon the question of who controlled the cards in The Christian Science Journal? A. Yes.

Q. Do you recall that incident arising in the fall of 1915? A. I do.

Q. Then Jan. 11, 1916, your record recites: "The Board had an informal conference with the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society"—

The Master—You mean 1916?

Mr. Krauthoff—Cross-examination, to be more accurate.

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Q. Do you recall that incident arising in the fall of 1915? A. I do.

Q. Then Jan. 11, 1916, your record recites: "The Board had an informal conference with the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society"—

The Master—You mean 1916?

Mr. Krauth

question what the practice had been in respect to conferring about it?

Mr. Whipple—"That I object to, Your Honor.

The Witness—"The Deed of Trust—The Master—One moment. What practice had been?"

Mr. Krauthoff—"What the practice has been prior to this last controversy, in the fall of 1918, with respect to the trustees conferring with the directors?"

The Master—"I think he can answer that. I can't see any harm in it."

A. The trustees have always conferred with the directors in regard to their appointments on the Bible Lesson Committee.

Mr. Krauthoff—"March 20, 1916:

"The trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society met with the directors and discussed various revisions of the application blanks and circular letters sent to churches, societies, practitioners and nurses desiring recognition by cards in The Christian Science Journal."

"There was also a discussion of the question or keeping the term Christian Science in the English language in foreign translations of Christian Science literature. No decision was reached."

[That portion of record of meeting of the Board of Directors, dated March 20, 1916, as read by Mr. Krauthoff, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 488.]

Mr. Krauthoff—"March 27, 1916:

"The trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society met with the directors and discussed the revised list of questions to be asked persons requesting practitioners' cards in The Christian Science Journal."

[That portion of record of meeting of the Board of Directors, dated March 27, 1916, as read by Mr. Krauthoff, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 489.]

Mr. Krauthoff—"On April 3, 1916:

"The trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society met with the directors and discussed several questions of interest to The Mother Church, including a plan for the Publishing Society to extend credits to Christian Science reading rooms and the question of revising the hours for employees in the Publishing Society."

[That portion of record of meeting of the Board of Directors, dated April 3, 1916, as read by Mr. Krauthoff, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 490.]

Mr. Krauthoff—"June 12, 1916:

"At this point the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society requested and were granted a conference with the directors with regard to the publication of their new pamphlet, 'Memorandum C.'

[That portion of record of meeting of the Board of Directors, dated June 12, 1916, as read by Mr. Krauthoff, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 491.]

The Master—"I think you put in the trustees' record about that."

Mr. Krauthoff—"Yes, if Your Honor please."

Q. Now, Mr. Dickey, with respect to this Memorandum C. That is the document Mr. Eustace identified, being the document sent to the churches for literature distribution purposes? A. Yes.

Q. And that document was taken up with the directors and the trustees together? A. It was.

Q. Did the trustees take up Memorandum D with you? A. They did not. They took up C at our request.

Q. Do you recall the fact that in the year 1916 Mr. Willis was elected an editor? A. I didn't know he was elected in 1916.

Q. Oh, Mr. McCrackan. Excuse me.

A. Mr. McCrackan, yes.

Q. Was elected in 1916? A. Yes.

Mr. Krauthoff—"We offer a letter from the Christian Science Publishing Society, under date of June 9, 1916. (Handing paper to counsel.) While counsel are examining that, if Your Honor please, may I ask for the information of all of us—are we to have a session tomorrow?"

The Master—"What is the desire of counsel about that? I shall follow whatever that is."

Mr. Whipple—"We all desire to go ahead."

Mr. Krauthoff—"May we speak about it at 2 o'clock?"

Mr. Whipple—"We desire to make speed as fast as we can."

Mr. Streeter—"While we do not want to go on tomorrow, we feel we ought to go on tomorrow and see if we can't get to an end of this case some time."

Mr. Whipple—"We are all willing to make sacrifices, and I assume we will go on tomorrow."

Mr. Krauthoff—"I was not speaking for anyone but myself, and if we have anything further to say we will say it at 2 o'clock."

Mr. Whipple—"Well, in the meantime the testimony, I take it, may be stricken out, about conducting the correspondence."

Mr. Krauthoff—"Oh, no."

Mr. Krauthoff—"He has stated that they conducted the correspondence. That is the fact."

Mr. Whipple—"It may have been only one letter and a reply."

[The last question and answer are read by the stenographer.]

The Master—"That is not responsive. He was asked who, what persons, conducted the correspondence. He did not tell us."

Q. By The Mother Church what do you mean? A. By its Board of Directors.

Mr. Whipple—"Well, the Board of Directors didn't write the letter."

The Master—"No, that is not an answer. Who conducted the correspondence? That means what persons."

Q. Was that correspondence conducted by Mr. Jarvis? A. By the secretary of the Board of Directors.

Mr. Whipple—"Now, if Your Honor please, we would like the letters."

Mr. Krauthoff—"Well, they will be here in the morning."

Mr. Whipple—"Very well."

Mr. Krauthoff—"The Aug. 8, 1916, meeting further shows the following:

"Detailed report of The Christian Science Publishing Society showing Monitor income and outgo for six months ending June 30, 1916, was read, and upon motion of Mr. Dittmore, seconded by Mr. Dickey, it was voted that a committee be appointed from the Board of Directors to confer with the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society for consideration of the entire question of the deficit now shown by The Monitor

ing the changing of the name of Mr. John B. Willis on the outside cover of the Christian Science Journal and Christian Science Sentinel, and substituting the name of Mr. William D. McCrackan as Associate Editor, we would chairman at that time?"

Mr. Krauthoff—"Mr. Stewart. Mr. Thompson—Does the record show that?"

Mr. Krauthoff—"He signed it as chairman. We will verify that. The minutes are signed 'Allison V. Stewart, Chairman.'"

Q. (Reading: "Monday, Sept. 11, 1916,

"At a special meeting of the Christian Science Board of Directors held at 2 o'clock p.m. on above date in the directors' room of The Mother Church, there were present Messrs. McLellan, Stewart, Dickey and Neal; also the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, Messrs. Thomas W. Hatten, William P. McKenzie and Herbert W. Eustace.

"A letter was read from Mr. McLellan to the Board of Trustees of the Publishing Society dated July 21, 1916, asking that Mrs. Myra B. Lord be made Editorial Manager of the Christian Science periodicals and her salary made commensurate with the work performed by her."

"After some discussion of the question, it was referred back to the trustees of the Publishing Society with the understanding that since Mrs. Lord's position would not be an editorial one, the question of salary should be settled by them."

Mr. Dickey, Mr. McLellan was a member of the Board of Directors during the time that you were there, up to July, 1917? A. He was.

Q. And at the time that he was a member of the Board of Directors what was the practice and habit of the board with respect to communicating with the editorial department of the Christian Science periodicals? A. Mr. McLellan was the editor-in-chief of the periodicals, and also sat on the board as a member, and our communications with regard to publications in the church periodicals were made through Mr. McLellan.

Mr. Krauthoff—"We offer at this time a letter from the Board of Trustees to the Board of Directors with respect to the establishment of a library for The Monitor.

[This letter is shown to counsel.]

[An extract from the directors' records, from the meeting of Jan. 17, 1917, is read by Mr. Krauthoff, as follows:]

"Jan. 17, 1917.

"At the request of the directors, Mr. Frederick Dixon, editor of The Christian Science Monitor, appeared before the board for a conference with regard to certain phases of the problem of the foreign languages versus the English language. Mr. Dixon asked the cooperation of The Christian Science Church and of The Christian Science Publishing Society in a righteous endeavor to prevent encroachments on the English language through foreign channels. The question of printing the English version on the opposite pages of all translations into foreign languages was discussed. Dr. Dittmore asked permission to read to Mr. Dixon his letter to the Christian Science Board of Directors, dated Jan. 8, 1917, which was granted, and the letter read.

"After Mr. Dixon left the meeting, Mr. Dittmore and seconded by Mr. Dickey, viz:

"That the editor of The Christian Science Monitor be authorized to edit."

"And did the trustees take up the English language? A. Yes.

Q. Did the trustees take up Memorandum D with you? A. They did not.

Q. Do you recall the fact that in the year 1916 Mr. Willis was elected an editor? A. I didn't know he was elected in 1916.

Mr. Whipple—"Thank you. With respect to the memorandum that Mr. Dickey identified as the memorandum discussed at the meeting of Feb. 24, 1916, we have compared the paper which Mr. Dickey identified with the memorandum appearing at the end of paragraph 20 of the answer of Mr. Dittmore in the Eustace case, and that memorandum is there correctly set forth, beginning with the figure 1. The title in the answer is not a part of the document as identified by Mr. Dickey.

Q. A meeting of the Christian Science Board of Directors on Aug. 8, 1916:

"Letters were read from the following:

"Charles W. J. Tennant, dated London, July 27, relative to the outcome of the suit against Mrs. Annie C. Bill. Corresponding secretary instructed to transmit copies of above letter to trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society and to the manager of the Committees on Publication."

Q. Mr. Dickey, what was the Annie C. Bill litigation? A. It was a suit brought against Mrs. Annie C. Bill to prevent her from publishing an infringement on The Christian Science Journal and Sentinel.

Q. A suit brought by The Christian Science Publishing Society? A. Yes.

The Master—"Suppose he means infringement of copyright, doesn't he?"

Mr. Krauthoff—"Yes."

Q. You mean an infringement of copyright? A. Yes.

Q. And did the trustees take up Memorandum D with you? A. They did not. They took up C at our request.

Q. Do you recall the fact that in the year 1916 Mr. Willis was elected an editor? A. I didn't know he was elected in 1916.

Mr. Whipple—"Thank you. With respect to this Memorandum C. That is the document Mr. Eustace identified, being the document sent to the churches for literature distribution purposes? A. Yes.

Q. And that document was taken up with the directors and the trustees together? A. It was.

Q. Did the trustees take up Memorandum D with you? A. They did not.

Q. Do you recall the fact that in the year 1916 Mr. Willis was elected an editor? A. I didn't know he was elected in 1916.

Mr. Whipple—"Well, in the meantime the testimony, I take it, may be stricken out, about conducting the correspondence."

Mr. Krauthoff—"Oh, no."

Mr. Krauthoff—"He has stated that they conducted the correspondence. That is the fact."

Mr. Whipple—"It may have been only one letter and a reply."

[The last question and answer are read by the stenographer.]

The Master—"That is not responsive. He was asked who, what persons, conducted the correspondence. He did not tell us."

Q. By The Mother Church what do you mean? A. By its Board of Directors.

Mr. Whipple—"Well, the Board of Directors didn't write the letter."

The Master—"No, that is not an answer. Who conducted the correspondence? That means what persons."

Q. Was that correspondence conducted by Mr. Jarvis? A. By the secretary of the Board of Directors.

Mr. Whipple—"Now, if Your Honor please, we would like the letters."

Mr. Krauthoff—"Well, they will be here in the morning."

Mr. Whipple—"Very well."

Mr. Krauthoff—"The Aug. 8, 1916, meeting further shows the following:

"Detailed report of The Christian Science Publishing Society showing Monitor income and outgo for six months ending June 30, 1916, was read, and upon motion of Mr. Dittmore, seconded by Mr. Dickey, it was voted that a committee be appointed from the Board of Directors to confer with the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society for consideration of the entire question of the deficit now shown by The Monitor

department, and to report its findings back to the board. The chair appointed Mr. Dittmore and Mr. Neal to serve as such committee."

Mr. Thompson—"Who was acting as chairman at that time?"

Mr. Krauthoff—"Mr. Stewart. Mr. Thompson—Does the record show that?"

Mr. Krauthoff—"He signed it as chairman. We will verify that. The minutes are signed 'Allison V. Stewart, Chairman.'"

Q. (Reading: "Monday, Sept. 11, 1916,

"At a special meeting of the Christian Science Monitor by authorized, editorially through the columns of The Monitor, endorse a policy of cooperation among all English-speaking peoples for the peace and religious freedom of the world, and that the Christian Science Sentinel be asked to support this policy of The Monitor through a wise, metaphysical interpretation of this and other subjects of broad international significance, and that a copy of this motion be sent to the editors of The Sentinel and of The Monitor."

"With the earnest hope that these vital matters may be fully considered and acted upon and the present situation improved in the immediate future, I am:

"Very sincerely,

"JOHN V. DITTEMORE."

"J. V. D.—L."

I offer also this letter from The Christian Science Publishing Society, under date of Nov. 22, 1916:

"The Christian Science Publishing Society,

"Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,

"Boston, Massachusetts,

"Manager's Office.

"November 22, 1916.

"The Christian Science Board of Directors,

"Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,

"Boston, Massachusetts.

"Dear Friends:

"In a conference with the directors six months ago, the need of provision for a library for the use of The Monitor was presented. The need for such a library is still apparent, as shown by the two letters inclosed, indicating the way in which the question presents itself to the Editor and his assistants."

"After some discussion of the question, it was referred back to the trustees of the Publishing Society with the understanding that since Mrs. Lord's position would not be an editorial one, the question of salary should be settled by them."

"Mr. Whipple—How is that material?"

Mr. Krauthoff—"Why, if Your Honor please, what if they did?"

Mr. Thompson—"Now, if Your Honor please, the statement of the directors to the trustees at the time of the controversy was that the Board of Directors regards that as one of the questions which affect the cause of Christian Science as a whole?"

Mr. Whipple—"How is that material?"

Mr. Krauthoff—"Why, if Your Honor please, the understanding that since Mrs. Lord's position would not be an editorial one, the question of salary should be settled by them."

If you should find the original was not sent.

Mr. Krauthoff (reading): [Copy of Exhibit 509.]

The Christian Science Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets

Boston, Massachusetts

June 28, 1917.

The Christian Science Board of Directors,

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,

Boston, Massachusetts.

"Dear Friends:

"The question has again risen about continuing to give in the Quarterly the key-word of the 33-line edition of Science and Health. In trying to find copies to supply the six members of the Bible Lesson Committee at various times, it has proved almost impossible to get copies of this 33-line edition. This would indicate that these copies are pretty scarce.

"It is now proposed to dispense with the key-word of the 33-line edition, and in order to avoid any sense of hardship on anyone, the Publishing Society stands ready to supply any complainant there may be with a new Science and Health.

"This question was discussed with your board before, and at that time it seemed advisable to wait a while, but in view of the new committee's beginning its work for the year commencing July 1, 1917, we are again presenting the question. The trustees feel that it is now an opportune time to stop using the 33-line edition, and by giving a new Science and Health to anyone who complains, the possibility of working a hardship on anyone would be eliminated.

"An early reply, giving your views on this subject, will be appreciated.

"Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) HERBERT W. EUSTACE,
"Secretary."

[Letter, Board of Trustees to Board of Directors, June 28, 1917, is marked Exhibit 509.]

Mr. Whipple—That is the proposal and letter referred to in the record which you have just read?

Mr. Krauthoff—In the record, yes. And you have one that we are asking for about the reconstruction of the Bible Lesson Committee.

Mr. Whipple—Haven't you a copy of it?

Mr. Krauthoff—We do not locate the original; we were asking for your carbon.

Mr. Whipple—Well, haven't you a copy of it? I mean, one that you feel is reliable?

Mr. Krauthoff—We will look further for that.

Q. With respect to this correspondence referring to the 33-line edition of Science and Health, at one time there was an edition of Science and Health printed 33 lines on a page? A. Yes.

Q. And it now has 32? A. They all have 32, and the directors decided to authorize that change to be made.

Mr. Whipple—I move that be struck out, if Your Honor please, as neither responsive nor proper. The record shows:

The Master—Strike it out if it is objected to.

Q. The 33-line Science and Health could only be used by having a key-word to relate the Quarterly to the 33-line edition? A. That was it, yes.

Mr. Krauthoff—We haven't any copy of the letter, Mr. Whipple, about the reconstruction of the Bible Lesson Committee. If you can give us your carbon we will appreciate it very much.

Mr. Whipple—We will continue to search.

Mr. Krauthoff—Thank you. July 19, 1917.

The corresponding secretary was instructed to advise Mr. Frederick Dixon, editor of The Christian Science Monitor, to continue for the present his policy of handling items regarding the Red Cross Society according to their news value."

[That portion of record of meeting of Board of Directors, July 10, 1917, as read by Mr. Krauthoff, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 510.]

Q. Is the matter of the relation of The Mother Church to the Red Cross Society one of the considerations which affect the cause of Christian Science as a whole, Mr. Dickey? A. It is.

Mr. Krauthoff—The record of the directors, July 18, 1917, showed the passing of Mr. McLellan on the morning of that day, and also the following:

The board held an informal conference with Messrs. Herbert W. Eustace and Edward A. Merritt of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society."

[That portion of record of meeting of Board of Directors, July 18, 1917, as read by Mr. Krauthoff, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 511.]

Q. At that time, Mr. Dickey, Mr. McKenzie and Mr. Eustace and Mr. Merritt were the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society? A. They were.

Q. And as a result of action taken at that time, Mr. Merritt became a member of the Board of Directors? A. He did.

Q. And Mr. McKenzie is an editor of the Christian Science periodicals? A. The editor.

Q. The editor, exclusive of the Monitor? A. Yes.

Q. And Mr. McKenzie resigned as a trustee? A. He did.

Q. And Mr. Merritt resigned as a trustee? A. He did.

Q. And then Mr. Ogden, who had been the business manager, became a trustee? A. Yes.

Q. And Mr. Rowlands became a trustee? A. That is right.

Q. How were these changes worked out as between the directors and the trustees?

Mr. Whipple—Just a moment. We have the records and we have had them repeatedly in regard to that.

Mr. Krauthoff—The records show conferences, if Your Honor please, but they do not show what happened at the conferences.

The Master—Then ask him what happened at the conferences.

Q. What happened at the conferences between the directors and the trustees as respecting these changes which I have indicated?

Mr. Whipple—Pause a moment. Which conferences? If we are to meet any testimony in regard to that we want to know what conference you refer to.

Mr. Krauthoff—Well, I will read them off. I first refer to conference of Wednesday, July 18, 1917:

"The board held an informal conference with Messrs. Herbert W. Eustace and Edward A. Merritt of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society."

[That portion of record of a meeting of Board of Directors, July 18, 1917, as read by Mr. Krauthoff, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 512.]

Mr. Krauthoff—Then on Thursday, July 19, 1917:

"The Board held a brief conference with Mr. Herbert W. Eustace of the Board of Trustees of the Christian Science Publishing Society."

[That portion of the record of meeting of the Board of Directors, July 19, 1917, as read by Mr. Krauthoff, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 513.]

Mr. Whipple—Now, why don't you ask him what happened at either one or both of those conferences?

Mr. Krauthoff—You wanted to know these conferences, and I am now telling you. On July 23, 1917:

Mr. Whipple—Pause a moment. The Master—I think you will have to take them one by one if that is insisted on.

Mr. Whipple—How can we contradict them or meet them?

Q. Now, in respect to these conferences to which your attention has been called, are you able now to state just what happened at any particular one of them, Mr. Dickey? A. Yes.

Q. And what happened at the first conference that you had with Mr. Eustace and Mr. Merritt on July 18, 1917, the date of Mr. McLellan's passing?

A. We explained to them—

Q. Not "we explained to them," but tell us what was said.

Mr. Whipple—What date is this?

Mr. Krauthoff—On July 18, 1917, the date of Mr. McLellan's passing.

Q. You may continue, Mr. Dickey.

A. I am just trying to recall who was the chairman of the board at that time.

Q. The records show that Mr. Dickey was presiding. A. Yes.

Q. He was the chairman in the year 1917? A. Yes. The chairman explained to Mr. Eustace and Mr. Merritt that it would be necessary to elect a new editor, and he talked of the consideration of the board—or, he talked of the point the board had under consideration of making Mr. McLellan the editor of the Christian Science periodicals.

Q. Now, was any other subject mentioned at that conference? A. There was.

Q. What further was said? A. It was originally talked of to make Mr. Ogden one of the trustees instead of the position of business manager, which he was occupying.

Q. Who first mentioned that in that conference? A. I do not recall. I think it was the chairman, however.

Q. Was it a member of the Board of Directors or Mr. Eustace? A. A member of the Board of Directors.

Q. And what did Mr. Eustace say with respect to that? A. He expressed his approval of the appointment.

Mr. Whipple—Of the appointment?

The Master—That is what I understood the witness to say. Q. What did he say?

Mr. Whipple—I do not see how it could be an appointment.

The Witness—Perhaps I had better withdraw the word "appointment." We made no appointment; but of the change—the proposed change.

Mr. Krauthoff—Monday, July 23, 1917:

"The Board had a brief conference with Mr. Frederick Dixon, editor of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Upon motion of Mr. Merritt, seconded by Mr. Dickey, it was voted to appoint William P. McKenzie editor of the Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel and Der Herold Der Christian Science. Mr. Stewart's vote being taken by telephone, the vote was unanimous.

"The board took a recess of 25 minutes, after which a conference was held with the trustees of the Christian Science Publishing Society and the business manager.

"At 4 p.m. the meeting adjourned."

[That portion of record of meeting of Board of Directors, July 23, 1917, as read by Mr. Krauthoff, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 516.]

Q. What was discussed at that conference, Mr. Dickey? Did the question arise as to who was to be the new business manager? A. We talked of that before we invited the trustees over.

Mr. Krauthoff—Then the next record shows on Thursday, July 19, 1917:

"The board held a brief conference with Mr. David B. Ogden, and Mr. John R. Watts, of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

[That portion of record of meeting of Board of Directors, July 19, 1917, as read by Mr. Krauthoff, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 514.]

Q. When did Mr. Rowlands come to Boston, if you know? A. The date is recorded, I believe, but I just can't remember it now.

Q. But referring to this conference of the next day, Thursday, July 19, 1917—what further details were taken up at that time with Mr. Eustace, and how, and in what manner? A. The chairman talked to him at that time of making Mr. Merritt one of the Board of Directors, which would necessitate the appointment of a new trustee.

Mr. Whipple—That is, talked with Mr. Eustace about it?

The Witness—Yes.

Q. And what did Mr. Eustace say about that? A. Mr. Eustace expressed his willingness to let the board make those recommendations, and he agreed to accept them.

Mr. Whipple—That is, that Mr. Merritt should become one of the directors? He approved of that?

The Witness—Yes.

Q. What did Mr. Eustace say about Mr. Merritt retiring from the Board of Trustees? In other words, did you ask Mr. Eustace's consent to elect Mr. Merritt a director?

Mr. Whipple—I pray Your Honor's judgment. He has said—

The Master—Well, Mr. Krauthoff, let us get what was said first, before you refresh his recollection.

Mr. Whipple—He has already said they were put up to Mr. Eustace, and he agreed to accept them.

Mr. Krauthoff—Of course, if Your Honor please, that is really—

Mr. Whipple—I am not claiming it was an interference with the Board of Directors.

Mr. Krauthoff—I have listened to a great many things Mr. Whipple has said in this case, but when he begins to say that this Board of Directors asked Mr. Eustace whether Mr. Merritt should become a director—

Mr. Whipple—I did not say it; your witness said it. Now you are trying to extricate him.

The Witness—What I meant to convey was that he would be willing to

part with Mr. Merritt in his department in order that he might serve on the Board of Directors.

Mr. Whipple—Pause a moment. Which conferences? If we are to meet any testimony in regard to that we want to know what conference you refer to.

Mr. Krauthoff—Well, I will call your attention to the complete record on that subject.

"Thursday, July 19, 1917. At a special meeting of the Christian Science Board of Directors held at 10 a.m. on above date, in the directors' room of The Mother Church, there were present Messrs. Stewart, Dittmore, Dickey, and Neal.

"Because of the importance of pending matters requiring the attention of a full board, it was upon motion of Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Dickey, voted that Mr. Edward A. Merritt of Brookline, Massachusetts, be elected a director of The Mother Church to fill the vacancy on this board caused by the passing away of Mr. Krauthoff. Carried unanimously.

"Mr. Merritt thereupon entered the board and took his seat as a director.

"Mr. William D. McCrackan met with the board at the latter's request for a conference relative to the editorial work.

"At 1:50 p.m. a recess was taken until 2:15 p.m.

"The board held a brief conference with Mr. Herbert W. Eustace of the Board of Trustees of the Christian Science Publishing Society, and at 4:05 p.m.—The meeting adjourned."

[That portion of record of meeting of the Board of Directors, July 19, 1917, as read by Mr. Krauthoff, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 515.]

Mr. Whipple—Now, why don't you ask him what happened at either one or both of those conferences?

Mr. Krauthoff—You wanted to know these conferences, and I am now telling you. On July 23, 1917:

Mr. Whipple—Pause a moment.

The Master—I think you will have to take them one by one if that is insisted on.

Mr. Whipple—How can we contradict them or meet them?

Q. Now, in respect to these conferences to which your attention has been called, are you able now to state just what happened at any particular one of them, Mr. Dickey? A. Yes.

Q. And what happened at the first conference that you had with Mr. Eustace and Mr. Merritt on July 18, 1917, the date of Mr. McLellan's passing?

A. We explained to them—

Q. Not "we explained to them," but tell us what was said.

Mr. Whipple—What date is this?

Mr. Krauthoff—On July 18, 1917, the date of Mr. McLellan's passing.

Q. You may continue, Mr. Dickey.

A. I am just trying to recall who was the chairman at that time.

Trustees Eustace, Ogden and Rowlands of The Christian Science Publishing Society, who felt that it would not be best to publish a miniature Quarterly for the soldiers, to fit the vest pocket edition of Science and Health, and to contain the Bible references in full, together with the citations from Science and Health."

[The record of the meeting of the Board of Directors of January 9, 1918, from which the foregoing extract is read, is Exhibit 523, R. J. M.]

Q. That question of the Quarterly came up later, did it not? A. Yes. We recommended that the Quarterly be published at that time, at that first interview, and it was not done, and it came up again and was finally published.

Q. It was finally published? A. Yes.

Mr. Krauthoff (reading)—

"Friday, January 11, 1918.

"A list of hymns from the Christian Science Hymnal, was submitted by The Christian Science Publishing Society for publication in a small Hymnal for soldiers' use. The list was approved with recommendation of slight changes."

[The record of the meeting of the Board of Directors of Jan. 11, 1918, from which the foregoing extract is read, is Exhibit 524, R. J. M.]

The Witness—That is correct.

Q. That Hymnal came out? A. Yes.

Mr. Krauthoff (reading)—

"Wednesday, January 16, 1918.

"The Board had an interview with Editor Frederick Dixon of The Christian Science Monitor, who announced his intention of visiting Ottawa at once for a conference with and at the invitation of certain official representatives of the British Government."

[The record of the meeting of the Board of Directors of Jan. 26, 1918, from which the foregoing extract is read, is Exhibit 525, R. J. M.]

"January 26, 1918.

"The board had an interview with Editor Frederick Dixon of The Christian Science Monitor, who announced his intention of visiting Ottawa at once

for a conference with and at the invitation of certain official representatives of the British Government."

[The record of the meeting of the Board of Directors of Jan. 26, 1918, from which the foregoing extract is read, is Exhibit 525, R. J. M.]

"February 4, 1918.

"The board had an interview with Editor Frederick Dixon of The Christian Science Monitor, who reported the results of his trip to Canada."

[The record of the meeting of the Board of Directors of Feb. 4, 1918, from which the foregoing extract is read, is Exhibit 525, R. J. M.]

Q. Are you advised generally of a trip that Mr. Dixon made to England lately? A. Yes.

Q. Did he visit the board before he went to England?

Mr. Whipple—Just a moment, if Your Honor please. I have not objected to this series of questions as to whether there has been an alteration in the relation of these parties since the suit was brought. They are plainly not admissible, because things that have happened since the suit was brought, in their changed relations, are of no consequence whatever. They have been excluded repeatedly, and you would hardly expect, after what these directors have done or attempted to do, that the relations would remain the same as they were before.

Q. Did Mr. Dixon leave Boston before March 17, 1918, so far as you are advised? A. He did.

Q. And did he return before that time? A. He did.

Q. Was there any call made on the board before he went, or any report to the board after he came back? A. Nothing of an official nature.

Mr. Whipple—I do not want it to be implied that he had ever called upon them officially as representing the trustees. There is nothing in the record to show it.

Mr. Krauthoff—

"February 15, 1918.

"The board met the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society at the latter's request for a conference, and it was agreed with the trustees to omit all practitioners' cards listed in the Journal, except for the months of April, July, October, and January, commencing with May, 1918, and to charge \$5 per line per annum for such announcements; also to continue church and society notices monthly and to charge \$10 per line per annum therefor. These changes are necessary because of the increase in the circulation and the cost of production, which at present is causing a loss instead of a profit from the publication of practitioners' cards in the Journal."

[The record of the meeting of the Board of Directors of Feb. 15, 1918, from which the foregoing extract is read, is Exhibit 530, R. J. M.]

Q. Prior to that meeting, Mr. Dickey, the practitioners' names had been appearing monthly in each issue of the Journal? A. Yes.

Q. And after that they appeared every three months? A. The trustees made a recommendation to drop the practitioners' cards out of the Journal entirely, and to print them in another form. The directors, however, made the suggestion that they appear every three months in the Journal itself, and be bound up with the Journal, which they thought was a good suggestion, and that was finally adopted.

Q. In that connection, did the question also arise that if the cards were not in the Journal as part of it, the mailing of them through the mails could not be done at the second-class rate of postage? A. I did not quite catch your question, Mr. Krauthoff.

Mr. Krauthoff—(to the reporter)—Will you read it, please?

[The last question is read.]

A. Why, the cards became so numerous that we understood from the trustees—I understood there was a prohibitory rule of the United States Postal Department against the Journal going through the mail as second-class matter. In order to obviate that time for me to say something.

The Master—These conversations between counsel I hardly think can be considered a part of the proceedings, can they? They began in a tone of voice that was hardly audible to me and I supposed that it was a mere aside and that the stenographers would not take it down.

Mr. Thompson—I simply started by asking the gentleman whether he had read all of a certain record or whether he had on his records that he was then reading something relating to the trustees, which I supposed was what he was doing.

Mr. Thompson—You got his answer.

Mr. Thompson—and he said he did not find it, and then the Governor talks about my client's having signed that record and tries to make some little capital about that fact.

The Master—Do you want all that on the record?

Mr. Bates—It is entirely immaterial to me, Your Honor. Mr. Thompson had stated to me that the record signed by his client was not a record, I think that we have the right to call the Court's attention to that fact, because he has got that in the record.

Mr. Thompson—You are very sensi-

tive about it. I have not made any statement. I said you have got my client's name on a piece of paper. You may draw what interpretation you please from it. Later the truth will come out. I would like my question to Mr. Krauthoff and his answer stay on the record, and the rest may be stricken out.

The Master—That unquestionably can stay on the record.

Mr. Streeter—Governor and Mr. Thompson, I am sorry I went out. You made it very pleasant!

The Master—I think you had better go on, Mr. Krauthoff. Our time is drawing to a close.

Mr. Krauthoff—Thank you.

"January 26, 1918.

"The board had an interview with

Editor Frederick Dixon of The Christian Science Monitor, who announced his intention of visiting Ottawa at once

for a conference with and at the invitation of certain official representa-

tives of the British Government."

[The record of the meeting of the Board of Directors of March 4, 1918, from

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Q. It was finally published? A. Yes.

Mr. Krauthoff (reading)—

"Friday, January 11, 1918.

"A list of hymns from the Christian Science Hymnal, was submitted by The Christian Science Publishing Society for publication in a small Hymnal for soldiers' use. The list was approved with recommendation of slight changes."

[The record of the meeting of the Board of Directors of Jan. 11, 1918, from

which the foregoing extract is read, is Exhibit 524, R. J. M.]

Q. That question of the Quarterly came up later, did it not? A. Yes.

We recommended that the Quarterly be published at that time, at that first interview, and it was not done, and it came up again and was finally published.

Mr. Krauthoff—Thank you.

"January 26, 1918.

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Editor Frederick Dixon of The Christian Science Monitor, who announced his intention of visiting Ottawa at once

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Mr. Kra

SCHOOL FOR WOMEN VOTERS CONTINUED

Plans Under Way for Another Session Next Year of the Citizenship Course Given at the New Hampshire College

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
DURHAM, New Hampshire—Plans already are well under way for another session next year of the school for citizenship of New Hampshire College, the first session of which closed last week and which was attended by about 200 women from all parts of the State. Mrs. Mary I. Wood, who presided, says that the number will be greatly increased another year, when the women of the State realize that the purpose of the undertaking is to crystallize their thought and to afford an opportunity for consideration before entering in a political party.

Assistance for the undertaking from Dartmouth College has been pledged by Prof. James Richardson, who spoke at the morning and evening sessions on Friday. Professor Richardson's topic was national problems, in which he included the League of Nations, federal control versus state rights, reform in the election of a President of the United States, the power of the courts to declare as to the constitutionality of laws. The problem to which he devoted the greatest amount of time was Congress and he recommended radical changes ranging from election of representatives to their procedure when elected.

Women are not entitled to exemption from jury duty, declared Mrs. Ellis Meridith of Colorado, who called the attention of the women to their duties in regard to the courts. "A district attorney," she said, "is not selected because he has mercy and truth and walks justly, but because of the number of convictions he secures. Anyone at all familiar with the criminal courts knows that evidence is sometimes invented at the behest of the State to hang a man who is a citizen of the State. The county jails are the most disgraceful institutions we have. They are often the cellars of county courthouses and usually are most inadequate in size. They provide no employment. A sentence in one of them is usually the preliminary to a post-graduate course in jails."

"We have hung our prisoners, starved them, boiled them in oil, burned them—everything but stopped making them. In some states where women vote they are now exempted from jury duty. They must serve on juries. The Women's Christian Temperance Union of Colorado has gone a step farther. The docket is watched and whenever a woman or child is to be tried, delegates women to sit through the trial."

Mrs. Wood presented the topic of New Hampshire's need of her women citizens, paying tribute to the treatment of the women of the State by the men voters and asking the women to take into their new citizenship, four aims, entrance into public life by individual women only after their homes have been made right, honest consideration of the other person's point of view, destruction of dividing lines between groups of women, mutual faith.

Mrs. Dwight Hall of Dover, one of the four women appointed in April to membership of a state board, outlined her work and Mrs. McDuffee of Alton, vice-president of the State Parent-Teachers Association, made a plea for activity by the women in educational matters.

Mrs. William Z. Ripley, vice-president of the Boston Woman's Trade Union League and chairman of the industrial committee of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, presented the problems of the woman in industry, stating that political democracy is a step toward industrial democracy.

GREAT WAR VETERANS CONFER IN CANADA

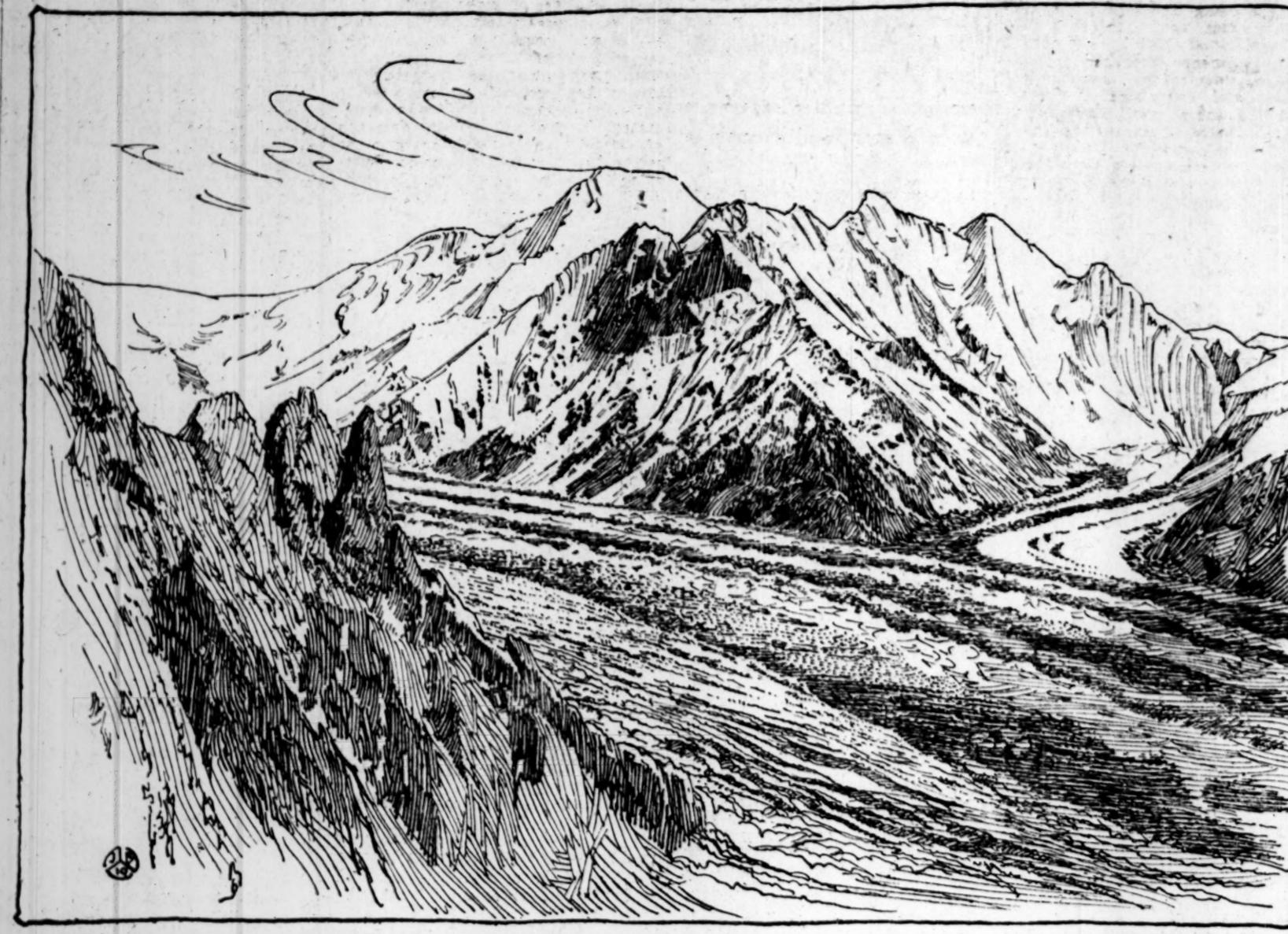
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—The Dominion convention of the Great War Veterans Association of Canada, which was held here, was one of the most important gatherings in the history of western Canada. The fact that this was the first Dominion-wide convention of the veterans since the conclusion of the war added greatly to the importance and definiteness of the proceedings. In previous conventions war was the chief topic; in this gathering the problems of peace were uppermost. The great Labor unrest in western Canada—which had caused a postponement of the convention for one month—naturally found expression in some of the addresses, notably in the bitter diatribes against the profiteers and the aliens, both being placed in the same category as dangerous and unpatriotic.

One of the most interesting debates of the week was on the proposal of Comrade Batsford of Winnipeg that the federal government should tax Victory bonds. The matter came up in connection with the report of the industrial committee, the main feature of which was the following clause:

"That this association is fully in sympathy with the portion of organized Labor which is striving to better the condition of the workingman through lawful and constitutional means, and which has no sympathy whatever with factions controlled by the extremists, who strive by all means to overthrow British institutions and incessantly breed discord and advocate riot and revolution."

Mr. Batsford moved that the clause be amended by adding a condemnation of capitalist control of the government. His amendment, which was finally adopted, was as follows: "And that we are unalterably opposed to all capitalistic combines which seek



Bride Peak, Karakoram Mountains

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

NEARING THE ROOF OF THE WORLD

by economic or financial pressure, to control to an unwarranted degree the governing bodies of this Dominion to the detriment of the majority of the people of Canada."

He succeeded in having the following clauses added to the original report: "That the government of Canada be requested to introduce and firmly apply a steeply graduated income tax, calculated to restore to the public treasury the excess profits of all individuals, firms, and corporations."

"That the government be called on to introduce forthwith a measure providing that the income on all war bonds held by any individual firm or corporation, exceeding a face value of \$10,000, constitute an assessable part of its ordinary taxable income."

A feature of the closing session was an address by Comrade R. L. Calder of Montreal on enlistment and drafting and general position of the French Canadian in Quebec Province.

"We in Canada," he asserted, "have the alternative of making Quebec into either a Scotland or an Ireland. It can either be made the tremendous asset Scotland has been to Great Britain or that terrible drag Ireland has been for many years. It is possible to create the best of feeling and harmony or to continue the disaffection that has existed."

He blamed the government for most of the harm done. Mistakes had been made in starting English units in Quebec and officering French units with English officers. Sir Sam Hughes, the then Minister of Militia, had opposed distinctive French Canadian units. In addition to this there was started a process of discouragement. French units that were formed were not allowed to get overseas, but were left in Canada. When they did get across they were immediately broken up.

"If the racial pride of Quebec had been appealed to as was done in the case of Wales, a division could easily have been raised in my province," he declared. In closing he asked that everything be done to remove the cloud of misunderstanding between Quebec and the other provinces. He was cheered to the echo.

**AIRSHIP EXPEDITION
INTO LABRADOR**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

ST. JOHN, New Brunswick—Capt. Dan Owen, a Nova Scotian who served with the Royal Air Force in the war and was for some time a prisoner in Germany, has been engaged by United States lumber interests to make an aerial survey of lumber properties in Labrador, and with a party of 20 assistants will shortly sail for Labrador from Annapolis, Nova Scotia.

The sea voyage north will be made in the steamer Granville, which has been chartered for the expedition. Two airships will be used by Captain Owen in making the survey—one a seaplane and the other a land plane. Photographs of the forests will be made from the planes and maps prepared of the different sections of timberland.

Among Captain Owen's assistants will be Joseph P. Halpin, a former St. John man, who was a member of the Royal Air Force during the war.

ALIENS' NEED OF EDUCATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—William Varley, general organizer for the American Federation of Labor, who is on a visit to Winnipeg, contends that a greater effort must be made to educate the aliens in Canada. They must be taught the English language and made to understand the Canadian form of government. Mr. Varley asserts that if the educational phase of the assimilation of the foreign-born had been attended to more thoroughly in the past, the recent Labor troubles in Winnipeg would never have reached the proportions they did.

made his famous ascent of 24,600 feet.

From a camp 7,494 yards above the level of the sea, at which the party had been waiting two or three days for suitable weather to dash to the summit of Bride Peak, the ascent was made when the time seemed propitious. The dash was a moderate one, for it required four and one-half hours to reach a height of 24,278 feet, and over ice-covered slopes; two hours more to reach the record, 24,600. Here the little party waited two hours. At half-past three in the afternoon the weather gave no encouragement. It would have been useless to continue or to remain; so the word was given to descend.

The duke's expedition was a scientific one, and no observations were omitted that promised value to science. Frequent tests of the condition of the members of the party were made. They felt no ill effects. They were at a height at which, it once was believed, man could not exist.

They had been at a great altitude for 14½ hours—11 spent in strenuous exercise; yet no one was disabled.

Had weather conditions been more propitious, they could unquestionably have reached the summit.

Vittorio Sella, abiest of mountain photographers, was with the Prince in his larger expedition, and from his choice views this selection is made. The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to Prof. C. E. Fay of Tufts College, Massachusetts, for the opportunity to present it to its readers.

Goal of Mountaineer Since Sixties

Kashmir for 30 years has been the goal of alpinists. The first glimpses of it came through the survey work in 1860, but topography, and not mountaineering, was the purpose of these early climbers. Then in 1887 came Youngusband and, five years later, Sir Martin Conway, with the first fully equipped company for alpine work. Since his time there have been many parties. It was in these mountains that the Workmans made their records and accomplished much intensive surveying. Here, later, came Longstaff, and the Italian Prince who, in 1908, made his splendid record.

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REPORTS OF DRY BENEFITS GENERAL

All Parts of United States Give Evidence of Value of Prohibition Law Which Went Into Effect on July 1

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Nation-wide prohibition has since July 1, according to the general tenor of reports from all parts of the country, reduced drunkenness tremendously, and has had a splendid effect in many other ways. The evidence indicates clearly that prohibition is being accepted cheerfully by a great majority of the American people, and that most of the opposition now arising to it is the propaganda of the liquor men, whose controlling interest is admittedly a selfish one.

In several cities retail liquor dealers have expressed themselves as glad to have done with the sale of whisky. This feeling conforms to that of numerous hotel proprietors in states which went dry before the passage of the constitutional amendment or the date on which the war-time prohibition act went into effect. Most of the hotel men reported themselves heartily in favor of prohibition, although they had generally voted against it on grounds of self-interest. In general, they had found other means of making up revenue formerly obtained from the bar.

Decrease in Crime

The experience of Michigan, after prohibition became effective there, that crimes involving cruelty, including cruelty to animals, diminished greatly, is being paralleled in cities affected by the War-Prohibition Act. A report from Kansas City, for example, says that "the wife beater seems to have reformed," for practically no such cases have arisen under prohibition, and Chief of Police Godley of that city is quoted as predicting a 50 per cent decrease in crime after prohibition has come into full force. In St. Paul arrests have fallen off 60 per cent, and in Milwaukee the police and court officials have had almost nothing to do.

The decline in arrests for drunkenness was the first effect of prohibition generally noticeable. In Boston, for example, the number of such arrests on a day just before prohibition became effective was 412. A week later, approximately, the city court, which had almost daily since July 1 set new low records for drunkenness cases, had only one such case. Similar experiences are reported from every large city affected by the war-time act, although the police are now in general much more active in arresting intoxicated persons than in the past. It was formerly the rule not to molest a man unless he was practically helpless. Now any one who shows the signs of intoxication is arrested.

Police officials predict that within a few weeks at the most there will be no more arrests for drunkenness. Those now being made, they say, result from supplies of liquor laid in shortly before July 1, and now being used up.

The second noticeable effect has been, as mentioned, the decrease in crimes involving cruelty. In some cities a noticeable diminution of industrial and other accidents has been reported. It has been the rule that in the past many automobile accidents were due to intoxication on the part of the chauffeur or of a pedestrian. Recently, in this city, the statue of Edward Everett was badly damaged by an automobile, the driver of which, it is alleged, was intoxicated.

Further Decreases Expected

Once prohibition becomes habitual, police officers believe, there will be a decrease in major as well as minor crimes. In Boston, the pawnbrokers' business has fallen off because men are not pawning goods for money with which to buy liquor, and their wives are not forced to seek the pawnshop's aid after the husbands have squandered their pay on liquor.

Anti-Liquor Drive in Japan

Movement Based on Social and Economic Grounds Imminent

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California—There are indications that a temperance movement based on social and economic grounds, the only method of procedure that can hope for victory in Japan in the near future, is at hand, says Dr. D. M. Gandier, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of California, who is now making a general survey of the drink problem in connection with the international dry movement in Japan and the Orient, with particular reference to the proposal of the American brewing interests to transfer that industry from the United States to Japan, now that prohibition has become effective in the United States.

Dr. Gandier points out, however, in his communication to the California Liberator, the organ of the Anti-Saloon League, that up to the present time nearly all temperance activity in Japan has taken the form of total abstinence organizations, which approach the problem from the personal rather than the social standpoint, and attack the habit rather than the traffic. Credit should be given the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Japanese Temperance League, says Dr. Gandier, for effective work done along other lines. He says:

"If Japan once recognizes the handicap which sake and beer are putting upon her she will cast aside that handicap even though doing so changes some of her most ancient customs. If Japan does this in the near future, the whole Orient will be saved from the curse of alcohol. Japan is the key to Asia in this as in many other respects."

The Japanese Temperance League is a federation of total abstinence societies.

dances' has fallen off largely. The effect on the cabaret business is mixed. In New York and some other large cities, cabarets have not been so well patronized since prohibition became effective. On the other hand, some Philadelphia hotels are putting in cabarets.

The closing of saloons apparently has been welcomed by the great mass of the people. The saloon never has been an institution to cause pride in the American citizen, and it is now more unpopular than ever. Many cities report 70 per cent of their saloons closed. Public drinking is almost non-existent, and "boot-legging" is of small consequence. In Baltimore, for example, a decidedly "wet" city before July 1 and the source of supply of Washington and neighboring places, there were only two arrests for whisky selling in the first week of prohibition.

General satisfaction with the present condition, a decline in minor crimes and misdemeanors, an improved financial position for the average workman accustomed in the past to drink somewhat, and preservation of property are already noticed as results of the dry régime.

British Stockholders' Position

Claims for Compensation May Be Made Through Democratic Channels

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The loss sustained by British stockholders in American breweries which the national prohibition amendment would restrain from manufacturing and selling liquor, may become the subject of diplomatic representations, according to William H. Hirst, counsel for some of the brewing interests. He says that subjects of Great Britain and other European countries cannot understand how their property can be summarily taken away from them without official inquiry, and that the moral and equitable forces behind such claim would be equally apparent, whether it was entertained in the forum of the civil courts or in the negotiations of diplomatic intercourse.

He also says that while the United States as a sovereign power, could not be made the defendant in a civil suit, it is possible, especially "in this evolutionary and revolutionary period of diplomatic amanities," that British subjects might enter a claim for compensation for their losses, through diplomatic channels.

Ernest Walker, formerly a member of the British Board of Agriculture, who arrived here recently on his way to Australia, said he thought that prohibition was the best thing that the United States had ever accomplished, but added that, he believed, that it would not get a foothold in England for some time.

Thomas Bolettiere, a bartender arrested in Brooklyn on charge of selling whisky, has been held in \$1000 bail for the grand jury. Dietrich Lehnhkuhl, a Brooklyn grocer, also charged with having sold whisky, was held in bail for examination.

Commenting on the decision handed down in the Federal District Court of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where the judge overruled demurrers of brewers arrested for selling beer containing more than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol, and held the defendants in bail for trial in the fall, Andrew B. Wood, assistant state superintendent of the New York Anti-Saloon League, said:

"The Anti-Saloon League will not rush in any spectacular way to punish all the law-breakers who are making and selling 2.75 per cent beer. When the air is cleared by congressional action upon enforcement, putting the meaning and penalties beyond dispute, and real prohibition arrives, we shall render all possible assistance to both federal and state authorities. We shall press for an enforcement law in this State to back up the federal law. In the meantime we are organizing the Allied Citizens of America, with local community members, to assist in the plans for law enforcement."

TAX SENDS CHILDREN BACK TO THE SCHOOLS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—One luxury tax—and probably the only one—has gained the approval of virtually all classes in New Orleans. That is the 10 per cent tax on the luxury formerly enjoyed by certain manufacturers in the employment of children under 16 years of age, and paying them the lowest possible wage, usually about \$3 a week. Since this 10 per cent tax became effective, April 24, boys and girls to the number of 324, each under 16, have been taken from the manufacturers and sent back to school.

This is the substance of a report just issued by Mrs. Martha D. Gould, city factory inspector, who has completed an investigation of this branch of labor in the factories of New Orleans. "The law has accomplished the purpose for which it was intended," remarks the report. "Rather than pay the 10 per cent tax on products of child labor, the factories of New Orleans almost unanimously dispensed with employees under the 16-year limit."

RAILROAD SIGNALMEN MAY QUIT

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

KANSAS CITY, Missouri—The railroad signalmen's convention has voted to submit to the membership a strike proposal, unless the United States Railroad Administration gives the craft a classification other than that of shop craft signalers. They say their duties are more responsible and they want higher pay.

KOREAN GIRL A TEACHER

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Miss Norah Park of Honolulu is the first Korean girl to be awarded a teacher's diploma by the Territorial Normal Training School. When the public schools reopen in September she will be the first Korean teacher to be employed by the Department of Public Instruction.

If Japan once recognizes the handicap which sake and beer are putting upon her she will cast aside that handicap even though doing so changes some of her most ancient customs. If Japan does this in the near future, the whole Orient will be saved from the curse of alcohol. Japan is the key to Asia in this as in many other respects.

The Japanese Temperance League is a federation of total abstinence societies.

cities. It has done a work of untold value in teaching the harmfulness of the drink habit, and in banding together 10,000 total abstainers to carry on total abstinence propaganda. Its constitution requires all meetings to be opened with hymn-singing, Scripture reading, and prayer. This marks it as a distinctly Christian organization, and shuts out many who are not Christians, but who favor prohibition as a wise social and economic policy. "Japan is not yet a Christian country, and if prohibition is to become its national policy, it will be brought about by social and economic rather than by religious motives.

"The Hon. Taro Andro, president of the Japanese Temperance League, is an interesting personality. He has given freely of both time and money to the cause, and when Japan is freed from the curse of alcohol no one will be entitled to greater credit for the victory than the Hon. Taro Andro."

Government to Appeal

United States Supreme Court to Be Asked to Decide on Beer Case

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Appeal to the United States Supreme Court is to be taken by the government from the decision of Judge Rufus E. Foster in the Federal Court here sustaining the demurrer filed to the indictment against the American Brewing Company. The company was charged with illegally having manufactured on June 26 beer containing more than one-half of 1 per cent alcohol and with having used foodstuffs in violation of the federal agricultural act in the manufacture of beer.

The United States District Attorney here, Henry Mooney, declared he would go to the Supreme Court, contending that the demurrer attacks the constitutionality of the act of Nov. 21, 1919, known as the War-Time Prohibition Act. Judge Foster declared the Commissioner of Internal Revenue had no right to say beer containing more than one-half of 1 per cent alcohol could not be manufactured.

His decision means local brewers will continue, without government immunity, however, to make 2.75 per cent beer until the Supreme Court decides the question. Judge Foster is the second federal judge to uphold the brewers. Judge Rose, of Baltimore, Maryland, having upheld them on grounds identical with those presented here.

Alcoholism Decreased

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—for the first time in the history of the St. Louis city dispensary, two consecutive days passed without a case of alcoholism being reported to the dispensary or occurring in any of the wards of the city's institutions. Officials credit the absence of such cases to the ban on alcoholic liquors, stating that they believe the habitual drunkard is a thing of the past.

Dry Law Test Case in Vermont

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BURLINGTON, Vermont—The United States Court for Vermont is to test the war-time prohibition law in this city on Aug. 12, and the respondent will be George Valiquette, licensed and proprietor of a saloon at the Hotel Berwick, Rutland, Vermont, who has been arrested charged with selling beer containing as much as one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol, in violation of the law. He has been released on \$1000 bail. Valiquette had been warned to stop selling beer, but claimed that he had been advised by the Hotel Men's Association not to mind the prohibition law.

Labor Shortage in Prospect

"It has been estimated that in general 70 per cent of the cost of production of articles in common use may be attributed to wages. Wages advanced during the war period because of the scarcity of workers and the great demand for them. Wages will be maintained for this and for other reasons. Before long we will undoubtedly see a great Labor shortage; in fact, there is already a marked shortage in many skilled trades and the unemployment situation is due to maladjustment of Labor and a surplus in lines of industry rather than to a general Labor surplus. The supply of Labor the world over has been diminished greatly by wastage of war operations, while in this country in particular there has been a further decrease due to cessation of immigration accompanied by a rapid increase in emigration and to the absorption of many of our workers in industries hitherto unknown or unimportant in this country. At the same time the demand for workers will increase as soon as our industries expand to meet the vast requirements which will be put upon them by the world's markets."

"The effect of this situation upon prices can readily be imagined when it is realized that there has been no marked decrease in prices even during the past few months when industry in general has been curtailed, and when the Labor supply has been increased by millions of soldiers and war workers."

"The determination of workers to maintain the high wage schedules is another factor to be considered."

Policy of Manufacturer

"Up to the present higher wages have not yielded a correspondingly higher return to Labor. The policy of the manufacturer has been to increase the price of his product sufficiently to cover the increased labor cost. The result has been an increase in prices of all products and hence an increase in the cost of living, with the further result that workers have demanded additional wage increases to offset the continued increased cost of living. There seems to be no way of stopping this alternating increase in wages and cost of living except by increased efficiency of production or by decreased profit per unit in production, or both. This means that the manufacturer must eventually make his profit through an increased volume of business with less profit per unit of product, and must

LOWER TAX ASKED TO START BUILDING

Merchants Committee Says Prices and Wages Will Remain at Present High Level and a Labor Shortage Is Inevitable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That there is neither panacea nor palliative for the present bad housing conditions, and that they may be improved materially only by construction of new houses under normal business conditions, when all parties financially interested in building operations receive a return sufficient to prove an inducement for further activity, is the decision reached by the special committee on housing of the Merchants Association after an investigation of the subject.

Since the committee believes individuals will enter the building construction field only when it is economically profitable, they propose that the desired results be hastened by increasing money available for building operations, which can be made possible by eliminating income and excess profit taxes on mortgages held to the extent of \$40,000 by any individual, and by allowing the landlord a sufficient return on his investment.

The committee also declares that prices and wages will remain at their present high level indefinitely; industry will be taxed to its capacity to supply the demand for merchandise; a Labor shortage is inevitable; and manufacturers will be compelled to reorganize their methods in order that they may make a profit from increased efficiency while paying their employees a large share of the selling price of their product.

New World Price Level

The committee finds it to be almost the unanimous opinion among economists and business men that "we are now on a new world price level, and that future price adjustments will be made toward this new and higher level rather than to the level existing in 1914."

This new level, it is said, is due partly to world-wide expansion of credit on the basis of which business is now conducted, and of which increased volume of paper currency is one evidence; the inevitable result of inflation between a decrease in the purchasing value of the currency unit.

The committee believes that prices of some commodities which have not increased materially during the last few years will rise in order to complete the adjustment to the new price level; but many prices which the war increased even beyond the new general level will gradually fall to it. The committee continues:

"Even if there were not a new price level, the prices of most ordinary commodities would remain high, and in many cases increase, due to the economic situation surrounding their production and sale, tending toward an increase on the rest of the commodities in order to eliminate price discrepancies. This applies to conditions in all of the leading countries, and especially in the United States.

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"It has been estimated that in general 70 per cent of the cost of production of articles in common use may be attributed to wages. Wages advanced during the war period because of the scarcity of workers and the great demand for them. Wages will be maintained for this and for other reasons. Before long we will undoubtedly see a great Labor shortage; in fact, there is already a marked shortage in many skilled trades and the unemployment situation is due to maladjustment of Labor and a surplus in lines of industry rather than to a general Labor surplus. The supply of Labor the world over has been diminished greatly by wastage of war operations, while in this country in particular there has been a further decrease due to cessation of immigration accompanied by a rapid increase in emigration and to the absorption of many of our workers in industries hitherto unknown or unimportant in this country. At the same time the demand for workers will increase as soon as our industries expand to meet the vast requirements which will be put upon them by the world's markets."

"The effect of this situation upon prices can readily be imagined when it is realized that there has been no marked decrease in prices even during the past few months when industry in general has been curtailed, and when the Labor supply has been increased by millions of soldiers and war workers."

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keep production cost low in the face of rising wages by more efficient machinery, improved methods of management, and especially by the cooperation and earnest efforts of employees. Granting that this is the ultimate solution of the problem, nevertheless it will come gradually rather than immediately. In the meantime the demands of Labor for an increased share in the returns from industry, or the determination of Labor to maintain present wage schedules, will not permit a drop in prices."

GREEKS TO TRY FORMER MINISTERS

Arraignment Includes Alleged Offenses Committed Under King Constantine and in War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The trial of former Premier Scouloudis of Greece and the six members of his ministry for various offenses alleged to have been committed during the war and under the régime of King Constantine, will begin on Aug. 3 in Athens before a special tribunal composed of judges of the Areopagos and presidents of Appeal courts. Four of the accused are former prime ministers, being Scouloudis, Rallis, Dragounis, and Goumaris. The first three represent old political parties. The leading prosecutor will be Mr. Kafandaris, Minister of Agriculture.

A summary of the charges filed by the prosecution follows:

1. Violation of the Constitution by dissolving the Chamber in October, 1915.

2. The promulgation of laws which had not been voted by the Chamber.

3. Violation of the law by returning to former Turkish owners estates in Macedonia which had been legally acquired by the Greek State.

4. The illegal conclusion of secret loans from Germany during January and April, 1916.

5. Opposing the Greek-Serbian treaty of May, 1913, and the relative military convention.

6. Prolonging the mobilization of September, 1915, for more than nine months, and thus causing great expense and great waste of military supplies.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

SEMI-FINALS IN CLAY-COURT PLAY

Tilden Meets Kinsey and Johnston Meets Hayes in the Men's Singles Tennis Play at Chicago This Afternoon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—W. T. Tilden, 2d, of Philadelphia, present champion, will oppose R. G. Kinsey, the fast San Francisco youth, and W. T. Hayes of Chicago, western champion and National Clay Court title winner of 1911, will oppose W. M. Johnston of San Francisco, former National Lawn Tennis champion, in the semi-finals of the ninth annual Clay Court tournament—this afternoon at the South Side Tennis Club.

All four battled their way into the final rounds yesterday afternoon, and the clashes today should be exciting even matches. Kinsey is the only one of the quartet of the semi-finalists who had an easy time winning yesterday from his opponent, W. K. Westbrook, Detroit, Michigan, Intercollegiate champion.

Tilden had his whizzing service at its best and he played like a bundle of aggressiveness, his powerful sweeping strokes sending the ball deep into A. B. Graven's back court. At times when he had the opening, Tilden grew foxy and sent little light taps just over the net. Neither player played a soft game. Both displayed lobs, keeping attention at a high pitch, and making a very interesting match for the 1800 spectators.

Graven displayed a high-power drive which skinned the net, unlike Tilden's drives, which had considerable more bounce and crossed the net at a height of several feet only to drop sharply and bound deceptively. Tilden often made use of a top spin drive which he hit high. This stroke was good for many points as a cross-court shot and the champion showed such ability to measure distance and gauge his strokes that he frequently flicked the dust just an inch or two from the line which marked the aces.

Tilden drew ahead slowly in each set and did not dare relax his speed for an instant as Graven was always on his heels making splendid returns and smashing his forehand whenever he got the chance, sometimes for placement shots which drew loud applause.

Hayes is the last and possibly the foremost of all the Chicago players in the tournament and he met Vincent Richards. Hayes stayed in his back court for most of the game, but worked his way toward the net while beating Richards back from the same position of advantage for volleying. The Chicago man's efforts seemed to be to stop Richards' dashing game, and prevent his overhead smashes from sharp net attacks.

The impregnable defense of Hayes in the back court was one of his leading assets. Richards knocked the ball hard and consistently into the deep court, but he could not find a weak spot in Hayes' backhand and forehand, and the veteran readily matched the boy star in steadiness. Once the first set was finished, the end of the match was in sight, Hayes running through easily in the second set.

Johnston seemed to be keeping a little of his skill under cover in his match against L. H. Waldener, just as in all his previous matches in the tournament. Johnston's eye is set on the possibility of playing Tilden in the final round and the former champion is eager to make up for the defeat in the singles which he sustained from the Philadelphian in the East in West tournament at Cincinnati last week.

Waldener played the game of a star against the San Francisco former champion. He shot his left-hand drives straight and true and covered the court extremely well. Even when Johnston put him on the defensive and played hard to keep him there, Waldener would suddenly turn loose an assortment of fancy shots and keep Johnston on the run for a game or two. This delighted the crowd, with whom the president of the Western Lawn Tennis Association is a favorite.

R. G. Kinsey of San Francisco, qualified for the semi-finals by winning in the sixth round from W. K. Westbrook of Detroit, Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association champion, 6-2, 6-0. The University of Michigan player showed the effects of two hard days of play, under the hot sun, while the Pacific coast player was on edge for the test, and made Westbrook's defensive efforts look weak. Kinsey drove and chopped for many clean aces.

In the women's singles, Miss Corine Gould of St. Louis, Central West and Central States champion, came up to her reputation which preceded her here, defeating Mrs. I. W. Pugh of Indianapolis, in a lively play, 6-3, 6-0. Despite the disparity in the score in the last set, Mrs. Pugh was playing hard tennis but Miss Gould could not be withstood. She took firm balance and hit in forehand drives like a man, often driving her opponent into the corner of the court, then finishing a rally with a smart tap which was unreturnable on the other side.

Miss M. F. Leighton of Chicago turned something of a surprise for the tournament fans, while all the watchers were centered on the Waldener-Johnston match on a distant court. The Chicago girl eliminated Miss Ruth Wise of Cleveland, Ohio, state title holder in 1918, 6-4, 6-4. Superior speed carried her to victory.

MEN'S SINGLES—Sixth Round

W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated L. H. Waldener, Winnetka, 6-3, 7-6.

W. T. Hayes, Chicago, defeated Vincent Richards, 6-4, 6-1.

W. T. Tilden, Ed., Philadelphia, defeated A. B. Graven, Berkeley, 6-3, 6-3.

H. G. Kinsey, San Francisco, defeated W. K. Westbrook, Detroit, 6-2, 6-0.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Second Round

A. L. Green Jr. and R. H. Burdick, Chicago, defeated Walter Finger and Valeska Satterfield, St. Louis, 6-3, 6-3.

Third Round

G. H. Hill and R. F. Woods, Chicago, defeated J. L. Sutherland and Bryan Thomas, Toledo, 3-6, 6-3.

J. F. Weber, Chicago, and L. E. Williams, Highland Park, defeated H. A. Palmer and L. D. Leavitt, Chicago, 6-2.

C. A. Major, New York, and C. L. Johnston Jr., Chicago, defeated L. R. Hayes and H. A. Bissell, Chicago, 6-4, 6-2.

A. C. Snow and A. P. Hubbell, Chicago, defeated Taylor, Lightfoot, Detroit, and Harold Barnes, Cleveland, 6-3, 6-4.

R. G. Kinsey, San Francisco, and A. B. Graven, Berkeley, defeated L. H. Waldener, Winnetka, and Preston Boyden, Lake Forest, 6-4, 6-3.

A. L. Green Jr. and R. H. Burdick, Chicago, defeated R. Johnson and H. H. Jamieson, Chicago, by default.

Fourth Round

C. A. Major, New York, and C. L. Johnston Jr., Chicago, defeated A. C. Snow and A. P. Hubbell, Chicago, 6-0, 6-2.

Walter Haase and Wray Brown, St. Louis, defeated W. D. Marcus, San Francisco, and L. R. Campbell, Chicago, 5-7, 6-2, 6-1.

W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, and Samuel Hardy, Chicago, defeated P. S. Braun and T. N. Jayne, Minneapolis, 6-2.

W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, and Vincent Richards, Yonkers, defeated J. F. Weber, Chicago, and L. E. Williams, Highland Park, 6-3, 5-7, 7-5.

K. F. Westbrook, Detroit, and H. C. Wick Jr., Cleveland, defeated V. J. Huntington and F. T. Foggs, Chicago, 6-2, 6-3.

T. R. Drewes and F. O. Justis, St. Louis, defeated R. H. Burdick and A. L. Green Jr., Chicago, 9-7, 6-8, 6-6.

R. G. Kinsey, San Francisco and A. B. Graven, Berkeley, defeated J. B. Adous Jr. and E. B. Rees, Dallas, 6-3, 6-1.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—First Round

Miss Ruth Wise, Cleveland, defeated Miss Emily Timm, Chicago, 6-2, 6-3.

Miss Vorsila Mican, Chicago, defeated Miss Emily Blackman, Chicago, 6-0, 6-3.

Second Round

Miss C. B. Neely, Chicago, defeated Miss E. Ferguson, Chicago, 6-1, 6-3.

Miss Margarette Esch, Cleveland, defeated Miss Dorothy Scott, Chicago, 6-2, 6-5.

Miss I. W. Pugh, Indianapolis, defeated Miss Dorothy Wahl, Chicago, 10-8, 6-1.

THREE GAMES IN THE NATIONAL

Pittsburgh and Brooklyn Exchange Places in Standing—Former in First Division

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	47	23	.671
Cincinnati	50	25	.665
Chicago	42	34	.552
Pittsburgh	38	36	.513
Brooklyn	37	36	.505
St. Louis	36	36	.500
Boston	26	44	.371
Philadelphia	21	47	.313

THURSDAY'S RESULTS

New York 2, Chicago 1
Cincinnati 5, Brooklyn 1
Philadelphia 1, St. Louis 0
Pittsburgh at Boston, postponed

GAMES TODAY

Pittsburgh at Boston
Cincinnati at Brooklyn
Chicago at New York
St. Louis at Philadelphia

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Three games were played in the National League baseball championship race yesterday afternoon and as a result of one of the games, the Pittsburgh team has moved up into the first division at the expense of Brooklyn. Pittsburgh was scheduled to play at Boston; but the game was postponed, while Cincinnati defeated Brooklyn 5 to 1, thus forcing the last-named team down to fifth place in the standing.

New York and Philadelphia were the other winners, the Giants defeating Chicago in a hard-fought game, 2 to 1, and the Phillies winning from St. Louis, 1 to 0.

PHILLIES WIN IN TWELFTH

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Thursday's game between the St. Louis Cardinals and Philadelphia Nationals was doubly interesting, first because it went 12 innings with neither side scoring until the locals put over a tally in the last half of the twelfth and won, 1 to 0, and second, because of the superb pitching. Jacobs of the Cardinals was with the Phillies and Meadows with the Cardinals until a few days ago, when they exchanged places. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 R H E

Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 7 0

St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 1

Batteries—Meadows and Barden; Smith, Jacobs and Dilhoefer. Umpires—Rigler and Chinn.

CINCINNATI WINS EASILY

BROOKLYN, New York—The Cincinnati Reds defeated Brooklyn, 5 to 1, Thursday. Sallee of the Reds pitched a steady effective game. Several errors contributed to the defeat of Brooklyn. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 R H E

Cincinnati 1...0 1 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 5 1 13 2

Brooklyn 0...0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 13 2

Batteries—Sallee and Barden; Smith, Mammox and Miller. Umpires—Harrison and McCormick.

GIANTS WIN, 2 TO 1

NEW YORK, New York—The New York Giants batted the offerings of Hendrix and Douglas, Chicago Cubs' pitchers for nine hits here Thursday while Barnes of the locals held the visitors to four hits and the locals won, 2 to 1. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

New York 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 9 4

Chicago 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 2

Batteries—Barnes and Gonzales; Hendrix, Douglas and Killdeer; O'Farrell and Umpires—Klem and Emile.

NO CHANGE IN LEAGUE DATES

National Baseball Club Owners Vote to Retain the 140-Game Schedule for This Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The National League of Professional Baseball Clubs held a meeting Wednesday at its headquarters here. President J. A. Heyder presided and six clubs were represented, C. H. Ebbets of Brooklyn; William Veeck, Chicago; C. A. Stoneham, New York; W. F. Baker, Philadelphia; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh, and G. W. Grant, Boston.

The first business was whether or not the schedule should be lengthened. It was decided to retain the 140-game schedule announced at the beginning of the season. Several of the club owners recently proposed lengthening the play season to 154 games as in past years. When the question came up for vote it was decided to close the season on Sept. 30, originally planned.

The Washington Senators are pleased to learn that T. L. Turner, the veteran shortstop, second and third baseman of the Cleveland club, will return to the game with the Philadelphia Athletics. Turner is the veteran of major-league baseball and was one of the best infielders of his time.

The Washington Senators are certain to gain from the new arrangement. They will be able to play the 140 games in the course of the season, and the club owners will be able to profit from the additional games.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

SOME ACTIVITY IN RAILROAD SHARES

Some of These Issues Showing a Higher Income Yield on Purchasing Price of the Stock Than the Industrials

BOSTON, Massachusetts — It has taken long, consistent, and repeated booming of the rails by the stock exchange houses to arouse interest in their behalf by the general public, but to some extent their missionary work has been repaid.

It is now believed that the railroads will be returned to their owners by Jan. 1 next. It is argued that this class of stocks will show considerable activity in the meanwhile.

Some of the rails today are showing a higher income yield on the purchase price than many of the industrial or mining shares. Rock Island 6 per cent and 7 per cent preferred stocks are showing an income yield of a little more than 8.40 per cent each, the highest of any of the rails. Atchison, Canadian Pacific and Louisville & Nashville return slightly less than 6 per cent on the money invested. Delaware & Hudson at present yields about 8 per cent.

The dividend rate and income yield of a representative list of railroad shares at present prices shows:

DIV. Income

	P.C.
Atchison	6 5.88
Atlantic Coast Line	7 6.86
Canadian Pacific	10 5.80
Chesapeake & Ohio	4 6.00
Chi. No. Western	7 7.00
C. R. I. & P. pfd	6 5.42
Delaware & Hudson	9 7.82
Great Northern	7 7.25
Illinois Central	7 6.30
Lehigh Valley	3.30 6.60
Louisville & Nashville	7 5.83
New York Central	5 6.50
Norfolk & Western	7 5.50
Northern Pacific	7 5.21
Pennsylvania	3 5.52
Reading	4 4.30
Southern Pacific	6 5.40
Union Pacific	10 7.50

PENNEY COMPANY ANNOUNCES ISSUE

BOSTON, Massachusetts — An announcement was made yesterday that the J. C. Penney Company, operating a chain of 197 retail stores, has sold an issue of \$3,000,000 7 per cent cumulative-preferred stock to a group of investment bankers headed by the Chase Securities Company, George H. Burr & Co., Merrill Lynch & Co., and Cassatt & Co.

The Penney Company business has grown steadily from gross sales of \$29,000 in 1902 to more than \$21,000,000 in 1918, in which year net profits before taxes were \$2,000,000.

A public offering of the stock will be made shortly. It is understood that the company will make an application to list the preferred stock on the New York Stock Exchange.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Henry Hents & Co.)

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton prices here Thursday ranged:

Last	Open	High	Low	Last
July	34.48	34.60	34.38	34.48
Oct.	34.20	34.68	32.97	34.55
Dec.	34.00	34.65	33.95	34.51
Jan.	33.95	34.45	33.75	34.20
March	33.75	34.28	33.65	34.10
May	33.70	33.92	33.64	34.00

Spots \$3.30, up 5 points.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Henry Hents & Co's private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Cotton prices here Thursday ranged:

Last	Open	High	Low	Last
July	33.85	34.20	33.72	34.20
Oct.	33.55	34.15	33.55	34.11
Dec.	33.25	34.00	33.25	33.96

New York quotation.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Thursday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sugar	...119	122	117	117 1/4
Am Bosch	...604	624	604	610
Am C & Fdry	...113	117	113	115 1/4
Am Int Corp	...113	117	113	115 1/4
Am Smelters	...894	914	892	92 1/4
Am Sugar	...1074	1095	1074	108 1/4
Am T & T	...104	104	103	103 1/4
Am Woolen	...132	134	130	131 1/4
Anaconda	...774	774	756	76 1/4
Atchison	...1024	1024	1014	101 1/4
Atl. Gulf & W.	...1764	1764	1754	175 1/4
Atm. Locom.	...1174	118	115	115 1/4
B & O	...474	493	474	48 1/4
Beth Steel	...1062	1062	1032	103 1/4
B R T	...31	31	29	31
Can Pacific	...1684	169	165	165 1/4
Cent Leather	...113	114	111	112 1/4
Chandler	...259	262	259	26 1/4
CM & St P	...152	152	150	150
Chino	...504	504	494	49 1/4
Corn Prod.	...312	324	31	31 1/4
Crucible Steel	...141	141	136	136 1/4
Cuba Can	...36	36	34	34 1/4
Cuba Can pfds	...82	82	80	81
Erie-John.	...194	194	194	194
Gen Electric	...169	169	167	168 1/4
Gen Motors	...234	237	231	232
Goodrich	...85	85	84	84 1/4
Inspiration	...684	684	67	67
Kennecott	...424	42	42	42
Marine	...664	664	634	634
Marine pfds	...1192	120	117	117
Met. Motor	...1024	1024	1014	101 1/4
Mo. Pac.	...203	203	196	196
Mt. Mdlv.	...604	604	576	58 1/4
Mt Pacific	...274	274	262	275
N Y Central	...824	83	81	81 1/4
N Y N H & H.	...40	40	37	37 1/4
No Pacific	...97	97	96	96 1/4
Ohio Cities Gas	...597	60	58	58 1/4
Ohio River	...1084	1084	1074	107 1/4
Penn.	...48	48	45	45 1/4
Pierce-Arrow	...626	634	604	62 1/4
Riv. Cons.	...274	274	274	275
Rep I & Steel	...100	100	98	98 1/4
Royal Dut N Y	...1194	121	1154	116 1/4
Spars	...584	584	576	57 1/4
Total sales	1,740,400	shares.		

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 31s	55.30	55.30	55.26	55.30
Lib 1st 4s	94.00	94.00	93.94	94.00
Lib 2nd 4s	93.33	93.40	93.30	93.40
Lib 1st 4s	55.08	55.05	52.08	52.08
Lib 2nd 4s	94.02	94.02	94.00	94.00
Lib 3d 4s	55.00	55.00	54.90	54.90
Lib 4th 4s	52.98	52.98	52.94	52.94
Victory 4s	59.58	59.58	59.55	59.55
Victory 3s	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo French	97.4	97.4	97.1	97.1
City of Paris 6s	97.8	97.8	97.4	97.4
Un King 5% 1921	98.7	99	98.7	98.7
Un King 5% 1937	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8

BOSTON STOCKS

Thursday's Closing Prices

	Adv	Dec
Am Tel	103 1/4	103 1/4
A A Ch com	108 1/4	108 1/4
Am Wool com	131 1/4	131 1/4
Am Bosch Mag	117 1/2	117 1/2
Am Zinc	27	27
Am Zinc std	15 1/2	15 1/2
Am Zinc pfds	15 1/2	15 1/2
Boat Fish	22	22
Boston Elev	1 1/2	1 1/2
Boston & Me	34	34
Butte & Sup	34	34
Cal & Arizona	80	84
Cal & Heda	480	16
Compton	56	54
Davis-Daly	104	104
East Butte	174	174

THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

A Saturday Morning Game

Mrs. Woodley ran across to her neighbors on an errand. The three children of the house were arguing merrily, as they bustled about.

"I got the nicest slip of all," Nell was saying.

"Mine aren't hard, either," said Don.

"Well, I've one hard one," laughed Doris, who was a little older. "It's sweeping the two chambers. Donny had it last week, though, and I'm usually pretty fortunate, you know. Guess I'll finish that slip first of all!"

"Is it a game?" asked Mrs. Woodley, as they stopped, to greet her. "I left my two youngsters thoroughly disconsolate at the thought of their Saturday morning tasks. Washing dishes seems to be the most unpopular ceremony in the world for them, and tidying their rooms runs a close second. What makes Saturday morning such a merry occasion here? Aren't you each supposed to do some household duties, or is it that they are safely finished for this week? Please forgive my curiosity, but Maude and Ted do so detest Saturday mornings, and you funny children only seem to like them."

The three children looked at one another. "We didn't like Saturdays once, ourselves," Doris answered. "Just things to be done—dishes, woodpile, and beds, over and over—are terribly uninteresting. Don didn't enjoy the woodpile any better than we girls liked to work indoors."

"Thought girls had the easiest time," murmured Don.

"And we just knew yours was the easier, Donny," added Nell, nudging him. "Wasn't that funny!"

"So Mother turned Saturday morning into a game for us," Doris went on, as Mrs. Woodley waited for some eggs to be counted out. "It's something like this; there are just about so many things to be done every weekend, not all hard, but poky if you simply do them; made into a game, it's different. We listed the things—there are 12 of them—and wrote each on a slip of paper; then we draw lots, Saturday morning, to see who will get which to do. It's almost exciting, you know. At first, it seemed rather funny when Nell and I filled the woodbox; but we couldn't back out, for we had said it was easier than girls' work—"

"And Don did look so funny," chimed in Nell, "with an apron on, wiping dishes for Doris. But he couldn't back down, either, and now he does it 'bout as well as we girls do."

"Lots better than you saw wood, still, young lady," grinned Don. "Thought you were going to break my saw the first time you used it—"

"Which would have let you out of sawing more wood that day," piped Nell.

Mother came in at this point, and smiled at the conversation. "We had to do something with Saturday mornings, ourselves," she admitted, "for they were unpopular occasions here, too. Each one vowed that the others' tasks were always easier, so now we simply draw lots for the various duties, and it is a sort of game to get through them promptly and efficiently. From experience, the girls find that the woodpile, back of making a fire, calls for a certain amount of hard work, and Don has a new idea of not having unnecessary dishes to be washed!"

The children looked at one another again, and laughed as they sped off with their first slips.

"Of course," continued their mother, "I do not altogether approve of having the girls saw wood. Usually, now, when they receive a really unsatisfactory slip of paper, they make some bargain for an exchange of tasks, though at first they insisted on following the slips, and thereby acquired a new respect for indoor and outdoor work. The girls are much more careful of fuel in baking, and Don always uses the dormat since the first day he swept his own room and beat its four rugs. I first suggested the scheme of drawing lots by slips more as a joke than anything else, but it has become a regular Saturday morning institution; for, after all, as the children say, 't's more fun to do things as a game, than to just do them!'"

Draperies for Summer

After we have experienced the first feeling of relief which follows the removal of the winter's heavy draperies and curtains, it often becomes apparent that a substitute for them is needed, to take off the "bare look" which remains. The ever-popular madras is again being used for summer draperies, for it is cool and pretty, besides being comparatively inexpensive. It can be had either in solid colors or in cream, with floral or conventional designs in color or plain, as preferred.

Rich cretonnes of dull colorings are effective when used for portières, to soften the severe lines of the doorways, noticeable upon the removal of the heavy draperies. Varieties of English chintzes are being adapted to this use as well. The day bed or couch, which was formerly draped in velours or other winter fabric, may be decidedly freshened in appearance by the substitution of a covering of monk's cloth, crash or heavy linen, with portières and possibly panel draperies at the windows of the same material. This fabric is usually selected in gray or tan, which are always cool and restful in summer time, and may be enlivened by the addition of several brightly hued cushions, scattered here and there. Extreme simplicity in decoration is one of the most effective means of producing a comfortable room for summer.

Ready-made couch covers of these

loose-weave materials are on sale in many of the shops, and are generally relieved by a conventionalized border of simple design stamped or stenciled in a contrasting color. One woman made her living room delightfully summer-like by having slip covers of gray linen, upon which she appliquéd a border cut from cretonne, for the chairs, sofa, and table. The pattern of the cretonne was formed of flower baskets and a kind of vine-covered trellis; she used the latter for her all-round borders, and applied the baskets as decorative masses at the corners of the table-cover, at the end of strips, across the back of the sofa slip, and elsewhere, as her own taste guided her. The result was remarkably satisfactory in that it gave the room a cool and cheery appearance, without the feeling of bareness which sometimes accompanies the wholesale donning of plain slip covers. Cushions were made of the same material and trimmed with the appliqué also, with the addition of several others, made of fabrics in strong, solid colors, selected to match the predominating hues in the cretonne.

When one wishes a curtain material of sheer quality other than net, there are possibilities in tulle, organdy, or lace. The two latter are usually prettier when dipped in a tinting preparation or dyed, so that they are not a harsh white, and then starched very stiffly to give a crisp, fresh appearance. If they are to be tied back, one can use a skein of loosely twisted wool or silk, to match the color of the room.

Canning as Food Thrift

The preservation of foodstuffs by canning is the most effective form of food thrift. Conservation in foods will be quite as wise a point of consideration for the coming winter, as it has been for the last two years. The re-stabilization of prices, after the unprecedented period of confusion in the home markets, will take time. Meanwhile, if we would live plentifully at fair prices, we must conserve.

Cold pack methods of canning work as well for vegetables as for fruits, and the homemade hot-water bath outfit is quite satisfactory for family use. This outfit consists of a deep, oblong wash boiler, with a wooden or wire rack, fitted on the bottom, and a tight cover. The lifters, or tongs, to handle the jars with, are inexpensive; but, if not easy to procure, two old-fashioned buttonhooks may be used instead.

Clean jars and new rubbers are a necessity, also a colander for steaming vegetables or fruit. For blanching, use cheesecloth squares or bags. After sterilizing in the water bath, always test jars for leakage, by turning them upside down and allowing them to cool in this position. While cooling, the jars should be protected from a strong draft, else they may crack.

It is hardly necessary to impress upon the home canners that only the perfectly developed vegetables, fresh and sound, should be canned. They should be neither under nor over ripe.

Asparagus: Wash, scrape off the scales, and cut the fresh asparagus stalks to equal length, so that they will fit into a quart jar. Tie with kitchen tape into a bundle just large enough to fill a jar. Blanch the stalks 3 to 5 minutes, by plunging them into boiling water. Cold dip for 2 minutes. Untie the asparagus and pack in the warm jar, tips up. Add one teaspoon of salt, put on the rubber, fill with boiling water; cover jar, but do not seal tight. Set the jar in the water bath, where the water should be almost at boiling point. Boil gently for 2 hours, the cover of the boiler being one inch above the tops of the jars. Remove the jars, tighten the covers, and cool as directed. Okra, after washing and stemming, may be done in the same way. Cauliflower, washed, soaked in salt water for one hour, broken in pieces and blanched 3 minutes, is canned the same way. Lima and string beans may also be preserved in this way. Peas need 2 hours and 20 minutes in the water bath, otherwise they are conserved by the same method.

Beets: Choose small, young beets, wash and prepare as for boiling. Put them in a cloth and blanch for 6 minutes. Cold dip, then trim and peel them. Pack them in the jar, adding a teaspoon of salt, covering with boiling water, and proceed as with the other vegetables. Peppers, after removing the seeds and stems, are done in the same way.

Pimientos—Place the pimientos in a hot oven for 8 minutes, then skin them and remove the seeds. Pack them in the jar in layers, seal the jar, without adding any liquid, and sterilize in the hot-water bath for 35 minutes.

Tomatoes—Wash firm medium sized tomatoes, blanch a minute and a half, cold dip and remove the skins. Pack in the jar, add a teaspoon of salt, cover with boiling water and seal. If many jars are to be done, throw the skins and blanched tomatoes into 2 parts of boiling water, boil up and strain into the jars, in place of plain boiling water. Keep the jars in the water bath for 25 minutes.

Corn—Remove husks and silk from young ears of corn, blanch them in boiling water for 5 minutes. Cold dip, then cut the kernels from the cobs, not too close to the ear. Fill the jars to within an inch of the top, to allow for swelling. Put a teaspoon of salt in each jar and fill with boiling water. Cover, partly seal, and keep the jars in the water bath for 2 hours.

Greens—Wash the greens free of all sand, blanch in a steamer for 15 minutes, cold dip, cut in pieces, pack in jars, adding a teaspoon of salt to each cover with boiling water, partly seal, and keep in the water bath for 2 hours. Remove, seal, and cool upside down.

These luncheon sets and the towel-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A summer frock of the "slip-on" style

A Shantung Dress

LONDON, England—No matter whether skirts are long or short, full or narrow, it seems that, in some form or other, flounces and frills always contrive to remain in fashion. This outfit, sketched above, is a shantung, printed with a Paisley design in Persian coloring. It is made in the loose "slip-on" style, held in at the waist by a ribbon. The flounces on the four-decker skirt are edged with powder-blue silk fringe, this being the predominating color in the pattern. The short sleeves and blue georgette collar are finished in the same way. With this dress is worn a large shade hat of black crinoline straw and blue net frills, adorned with bunches of grapes, shading from blue to purple, and a couple of tomatoes.

Much of the china shown for this season is very gay in colors, and so is the thing to use if one has that thin green china, commonly known as Sedgwick ware, which is so cool and inviting for summer. The toweling, too, comes in brown and white, and that goes well with the tawny yellow ware so often seen. There are sets in the natural colored linen, either the plain hemstitched variety or others stenciled in colors.

The first preliminary requisite for making a successful garden, whether it covers many acres of ground or less than a quarter of one acre, is a well-thought-out design. There are far greater possibilities about the smallest plot of ground than most inexperienced people believe, and there is no reason why the most uncompromising strip of suburban garden should not be flowery for quite eight months of the year. Moreover, it may be made to contain a good herbaceous border, a rose garden, a rock garden, or many other features generally considered the exclusive prerogatives of large gardens.

Some knowledge of the subject of gardening, on the part of the owner, is not to try to buy the linen ready made, but to fashion just the right thing at home, or have it done to order. Plain linen in solid color, blue or green or yellow, as the case may be, often makes very attractive doilies when bound around with a simple crossway band of linen of a contrasting color, or scalloped in one that harmonizes well. Sometimes a plain linen is bound with a figured chintz, which carries in it the colors predominating in the china, and which either matches or harmonizes with the hangings of the room, the cushions or other fittings of the porch.

Then there are the oilcloth sets which are most practical. With these, using what is known as the pebbled or rather rough variety of oilcloth, one may have most charming luncheon sets made, painted with designs to match or to go well with one's china. These designs may be put on with a stencil or free hand and may be made quite fast, so that the doilies may be cleaned by wiping them with a damp cloth. A very attractive set, seen in one beautiful home, was made of the black pebbled oilcloth, the place doilies being oblong and stenciled with Japanese designs in dull gold. The china used with them being of a gay design, with brightly colored flowers and birds, these black and gold doilies, with their soft patterns, made an excellent background, each complementing the other.

In fact, there are almost endless possibilities in attractive summer table fittings, for the woman who is skilled either with needle or paint-brush, who has a feeling for color and arrangement, has an appreciation of harmony in all things.

The Window Box Garden

If you must have a garden and can have it only in a window box or two, you must, of course, consider well what is going into it. Of course, you may buy pots of pansies and geraniums, and long trailing ivy plants, to hang gracefully down over the edge, and have your garden flourishing after a minimum of effort. On the other hand, if you would set all the pleasure out of watching things grow, you may plant your own garden and, even in a window box, or two, get delightful and satisfying results.

Nasturtiums, either of the dwarf variety or of the climbing kind, if you can provide supports for their dainty tendrils to cling to, so that they may climb on and up, grow very well. So does sweet alyssum, which makes an attractive border for window boxes as well as for gardens. Mignonette is another favorite that grows and blossoms luxuriantly in window boxes, if the soil be good. And this is a most important point—be sure that the soil is rich and well fertilized, if you wish successful window-box gardens.

Gardens Old and New

VII

LONDON, England—By far the greater part of the gardening literature, which has assumed such large proportions during recent years, is devoted to the subject of large gardens. With a few honorable and notable exceptions, books dealing more especially with the needs of the owners of really small gardens are lacking. Nevertheless, round about most large towns there are miles and miles of suburban roads, bordered by either detached or semi-detached houses, each with its own little garden. Sometimes these gardens surround the house and these are easier to deal with, but, in many instances, they consist of a strip of ground in front and at the back, to all intents and purposes the same width as the house.

It cannot be said that, as a rule, these gardens are well laid out; indeed, it is often a matter for regret that so much work should be lavished on gardens designed in a manner which precludes the attainment of any really good effect. The chief reason for this state of things seems to be ignorance. Generally, it is plain that those who designed the gardens and the people who cultivate them know very little about their subject. For this reason, they go contentedly along the same narrow lines, both as regards the designs of their gardens and the range of plants they grow in them.

In these suburban gardens far too much space is, almost always, devoted to grass, to gravel paths, and to non-flowering shrubs; there should be far more flower beds than there are and these should be cut on more generous lines. Another deplorable and very general feature of such gardens is the aimlessness of the whole scheme. The path meanders in an undecided way from the gate to the door of the home, and the fact that it arrives there at all seems to be due rather to some happy chance than to any fixity of purpose.

Nor can any adequate reason, as a rule, be shown why the flower beds should be where they are; they might just as well have been placed somewhere else: better indeed, often. The first preliminary requisite for making a successful garden, whether it covers many acres of ground or less than a quarter of one acre, is a well-thought-out design. There are far greater possibilities about the smallest plot of ground than most inexperienced people believe, and there is no reason why the most uncompromising strip of suburban garden should not be flowery for quite eight months of the year. Moreover, it may be made to contain a good herbaceous border, a rose garden, a rock garden, or many other features generally considered the exclusive prerogatives of large gardens.

The cleverest design for a small suburban front garden, which the writer has ever seen, was planned and carried out entirely by the owners of

the house, but they had, it is true, gained considerable previous experience of work in larger gardens in the country. The garden in question measured only 60 feet by 20 feet, yet it contained a small pond bordered by sunken brick paths, rose hedges, two grassplots, and four flower beds of generous proportions, which provided a good show of blossom from March to November.

The center of the garden was a small oblong concrete pond, or tank, 8 feet long by 3 feet wide and 18 inches deep. This was surrounded by a narrow sunk brick path, while at either end brick steps led up and out to two oblong grassplots, and two flower borders were made lengthways, extending on either side of the brick paths and steps and the whole, oblong in shape, 24 feet in length and 16 feet in width, was enclosed by a fence covered with climbing rambler roses. Beyond the small grassplots, at either end, were two good-sized flower borders all of the same width, 15 feet, and the whole was surrounded on three sides by a gravel path. The fourth side, that farthest away from the house, was finished off by the fence which divided the garden from the road.

If the owners of small suburban gardens will be enterprise enough to break away from the bad traditions which only too often prevail in such gardens, and will take the trouble to study their subject and then follow up their study with some hard work, they will reap a full reward for their labors in the results they attain.

A Tale of an Old Tin Tankard

It was really more like a samovar, the visitor thought, when she discovered it in the antique shop, but they called it a tankard. Such a curious old thing as it was, somewhat pear-shaped and of tin painted black and adorned with gold decorations. There were gold lines about the top and edging the curving legs and wherever there was any section to be thus outlined. Across the front was painted a large and graceful spray of leaves and flowers, all gold except for the centers of the flowers, which were tinted with dashes of pink and blue and yellow. Anyone could tell it was old, but not every one would have thought of using it as its purchaser did. It really was not a samovar, as it had no place for a fire and no chimney, but it had a tiny spigot in front and a generous handle at the rear.

"I do not want to use it for a tankard or hot water pot," remarked the purchaser, "and I do not want it just to stay around idly in my house; so I shall put it on a plain antique oak table, black with age, which I want to use as a reading table. As it stands, it is a rather dark corner, this lamp will be just the thing to make it bright and comfortable."

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Remaking Fudge

It was most deliciously flavored that box of fudge that came in the package from home, but it had been cherished so long in the mail that it had grown quite too hard to be palatable. So, of course, something had to be done about it. The recipient was an extremely busy person who was away from home all day long and so had very little time for cooking, although she considered that an interesting occupation and had a most attractive little kitchenette of such a convenient size that she could stand in the middle of it and reach anything she wanted on any of its four sides. She decided to remake the fudge. So she put it in a saucepan with a little cold water—she would have used milk, had she had any in the house—and lighted the gas under it. Then, finding some marshmallow paste that had hardened in its cup, she poured a little boiling water over that, added it to the hard fudge and let it melt together, stirring the mixture with a fork sufficiently to keep it from burning and to help in the softening process.

This particular woman had a fondness for chocolate layer cake, but she liked the homemade rather than the bakery variety. Not having time, however, to make cake very often, she had found it quite satisfactory to buy a good sponge cake, split it in two, horizontally, and fill and cover it with a mixture of her own concoction. So, on this particular evening, instead of turning her remade fudge into a candy pan, she decided that it would make a most delicious layer cake, combined with the fresh sponge cake she had brought in that day. Accordingly, she melted the fudge carefully, but did not allow it to come to a boil. As soon as it was of a smooth consistency, she poured part of it over the lower half of the sponge cake, then placed the other half on top and poured the remainder of the mixture over that. Since more liquid had been added to the fudge, and the marshmallow cream as well, it reached exactly the right consistency for a layer cake filling and frosting and remained moist and creamy. Thus the attempt at remaking fudge proved a great success. Had she decided to make it into fudge again, instead of the cake filling, she would have allowed it to cook a little longer, perhaps to have boiled up once, before turning it into a buttered pan.

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AFFORESTATION AS A WAR MEASURE

By The Christian Science Monitor special agricultural correspondent

LONDON, England—When, on Aug. 4, 1914, the opening act of the most terrible drama in history began, few people in Great Britain realized the important part which home-grown timber would play in the concluding years of hostilities. Previous to that year, the price per cubic foot paid by timber merchants was so low in this country that few owners were at all anxious to dispose of trees which had reached their exploitable age. The result, therefore, was that little timber was converted, save what was absolutely necessary for estate purposes.

The adequate supply of timber from the Baltic ports and from other timber-producing countries had made merchants to a considerable extent independent of home supplies. Vast areas of timber on large estates in England and Scotland have not, in the first place, been planted on sylvicultural lines, but more on an arboricultural basis and for game coverts, where the trees are allowed to ramify (branch) rather than make clean poles suitable for saw-milling purposes. It is not, therefore, surprising to find that thousands of trees comprising estate timber have long since passed their exploitable age, i.e., their most profitable age for felling, and are depreciating in value year by year.

Baltic Importation Checked

The stoppage of all imports of timber from Norway and Sweden in 1915 brought about a very acute situation, and the value of home-grown timber immediately rose to a standard which made its disposal very remunerative. In many areas it was being put on the market where, in the past, the owner had been afraid to tackle the matter, owing to the difficult nature of the site, which rendered transport and felling so expensive as to make the ultimate price unremunerative.

All these conditions of limitation were now completely changed. A special Timber Commission was set up, to advise and assist the government, to regulate and control prices, and to assist generally in reporting upon areas of standing timber. Under the new conditions, some small areas of timber realized sufficient money to make the owners comfortable for the rest of their lives. All classes of timber suitable for building purposes were in demand, while certain kinds, such as clear ash for aeroplane manufacture, became extremely valuable.

During the first year of the war the intelligence department of the Board of Agriculture, under Mr. T. H. Middleton, took the precaution to arrange for the sowing of seed of the more important coniferous trees in selected areas. These nurseries were broken up by any class of spare labor which was available at the time, and the sowing and covering of the seed was done in most cases by women and girls. The subsequent cultivation was also carried on by female labor. The results accomplished were most satisfactory and encouraging, and, at the end of the second year from the time of sowing, many millions of young seedlings had reached the transplanting stage.

Women Helped to Transplant

The Woods and Forests Department arranged for the transportation of these seedlings to suitable areas, where they were lined in nursery fashion, female labor again playing an important part in the transplanting operations. Large quantities of seed were also sown at the home nurseries of the various government forests, and have been carefully transplanted. A census was taken as to the age and quantity of the various stocks at hand, and it was at once proved that, in the event the war lasted for several years, the probabilities were that large quantities of larch, Scotch pine, spruce, and Corsican and Douglas pine would have to be burnt. It was also found that few firms were laying down new seed beds, owing to want of labor. Thus the probabilities were that, on the termination of the war, the available stocks of plantable forest trees would be wholly inadequate to meet the demand for such material for afforestation purposes.

Circumstances have now proved how well founded these prognostications, and how timely the advice to "raise" all stocks at plantable age, have been. It is well known to nurserymen that stock on hand which has reached the plantable age may often be carried in condition over another season, by partially raising the plants in the rows with the nursery spade.

Many firms, however, were absolutely helpless, owing to the shortage of labor. For this reason it is feared that huge quantities will have to be consigned to the bonfire. It will, therefore, be apparent that the nurseryman, whose business consists mainly in the raising of forest tree seedlings for afforestation purposes, was among the most heavily hit by the war.

SERVICE MEN PREFERRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRIDGEPORT, Connecticut—General approval has followed announcement of the policy of the police and fire commissioners to appoint to the respective departments discharged service men prior to other applicants. Several former service men have been appointed patrolmen in the police force, and the same policy has been adopted by the fire department for further increases.

WINNIPEG LEGAL CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—Members of the legal profession from all over America will attend the convention of the Canadian Bar Association which

will be held in this city Aug. 27, 28, and 29. Sir James Atkin, the president, has just announced the program to be presented during the sessions. Lord Finlay, former chancellor of England, and at the present one of the judges on the judicial committee of the Privy Council, has been invited to Canada by the executive of the association for the express purpose of delivering an address before the convention.

The subjects that will be discussed by the conference cover a wide variety of themes relative to the legal and social field. Among the themes of addresses to be delivered are: "Legal Ethics," "Legal Education," "Insurance and Model Policy Forms," "Ultra Vires in Company Law," and "Administration of Justice." The principal speakers will be the Hon. Eugene Lafleur, the Hon. Justice Mignot, Messrs. R. B. Bennett, H. M. Ludwig, W. A. Henry, K. C., L. H. Clark, K. C., and W. J. McWhinney.

STATE IS TAKING OVER TRUST FUNDS

New Hampshire Act Reveals Large Number of Public Legacies in Cities and Towns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor CONCORD, New Hampshire—State supervision of the trust funds held by cities and towns, provided for in a new law of New Hampshire, has been undertaken by the state tax commission and brings to light numerous strange legacies in years gone by. Some places have a large number of such funds, the city of Franklin, with less than 7500 inhabitants, having 177 municipal trust funds to administer.

The town of Exeter, home of Phillips Exeter Academy, has a fund for the benefit of "native American women" and another for "colored people" of whom there have never been more than a few at any one time in the town. Londonderry has the Flanders Fund "for the purchase of codfish, flour, and meal for worthy dependent women." The town authorities are now seeking authority to broaden the scope of this fund and supply the worthy women with other commodities than codfish, flour, and meal, although the wholesomeness of these articles of diet is not denied. It is said that some of the "worthy women" of the town have dilled their relish for codfish and would like as much haddock or mackerel occasionally.

The town of Derry has some most curious funds. One provides for the "distribution of flannels for the poor" and annually some 5000 or 6000 yards of flannels are cut into bundles and given to those needing raiment with the approach of each winter. With the recent advance in the price of flannel, this fund has not purchased as much flannel as usual.

Cornish has the C. C. Beaman fund for guideboards which will point the way to those who desire to get into the town as well as to those who want to get out. This town also has the Foss fund for flags, with which the town always has a patriotic aspect.

New Boston has a fund established in 1892 which probably marks the beginning of the Americanization movement in this State. It provides \$10,000 for the "teaching of the English branches in the public schools, no part of this fund to be used for foreign or dead languages." The last clause of the bequest would appear to be unnecessary, as English is not a foreign language nor a dead one, except in sporting circles. The pathetic thing about this Americanization fund, known legally as the Robert Christie Fund, is that the \$10,000 was invested in common stock of the Boston & Maine railroad, and as long as no dividend is ever declared on it the "English branches in public schools" are not greatly encouraged.

In addition to reports on trust funds, the State now requires reports from town officers on the expenditure of money and receipt of revenue. A system of accounting is being introduced to provide that all the town accounts shall be uniform. In spite of this system, however, some strange classifications have been recently reported.

One treasurer has reported a certain amount of money spent in 1918 for "meals to tramps and janitor," from which one may or may not infer that the janitor picks his own dinner parties. Another expenditure of a town was for "bounties on hedgehogs and janitor," although the reason why the town had to pay a bounty to get a janitor is not stated.

SCHOOL CREDITS FOR FARMING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor CASTINE, Maine—Credits in scholarship are to be allowed in the graded and high schools of Maine to boys and girls who participate in agricultural club work. This was decided at a conference of school superintendents of the State, held in Castine. In the graded schools club work will be given honorary consideration. In the high schools one-fourth credit will be allowed every year for satisfactorily completed work in any club conducted under the University of Maine extension service.

LIQUOR SITUATION IN ALBERTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office CALGARY, Alberta—Confirming prohibition and urging the provincial government to more impartially enforce the present act, was the gist of a resolution passed by the Masonic Grand Lodge in session in Calgary. The Dominion Government was also petitioned to continue the prohibitory legislation passed during the war. In the discussion nothing was said which implied that the act was not being enforced in the Province, though stricter enforcement was urged in the resolution.

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The adequate supply of timber from the Baltic ports and from other timber-producing countries had made merchants to a considerable extent independent of home supplies. Vast areas of timber on large estates in England and Scotland have not, in the first place, been planted on sylvicultural lines, but more on an arboricultural basis and for game coverts, where the trees are allowed to ramify (branch) rather than make clean poles suitable for saw-milling purposes. It is not, therefore, surprising to find that thousands of trees comprising estate timber have long since passed their exploitable age, i.e., their most profitable age for felling, and are depreciating in value year by year.

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EDUCATIONAL

PUPIL-TEACHERS IN NEW ZEALAND

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—Last year the teachers in New Zealand came to a momentous decision. At the annual meeting of their Educational Institute, the executive submitted a statement of what it conceived to be the actual position and the most pressing needs of education in the Dominion. But that was not all. The meeting determined to start a movement which should arouse the public to the deficiencies of the present school system, and the chief work of the institute during the year has been the carrying out of that determination.

The first step taken was to appoint Mr. E. U. Just, a former president of the institute, as organizer of the campaign. Circulars were issued broadcast to attract general attention to the question. Traveling throughout the Dominion, Mr. Just delivered addresses in nearly every important center of population—Christchurch and Wellington were exceptions—and arranged interviews with all classes of the community. By these means a large number of people were made familiar with the urgency of the reforms that the institute was advocating. Nor was this the only result; for there was revealed a strong desire on the part of the progressive citizens of the two islands, for some better provision for the educational needs of the democracy than at present exists. The campaign received powerful aid from the press. Scarcely a newspaper there was that did not lend its support, and help to precipitate public opinion; and natural, school committees and associations gave unstinted assistance.

For Larger Teaching Staffs

Nowhere was the effect of this educational campaign more evident than in Parliament. Members showed their interest, not only by the number of questions that they asked, but also in the debates; and, as a consequence, the proposals of the Minister for Education were carried through the House without difficulty. These proposals included a largely increased vote for school buildings, substantial increases in the allowances to school committees, an interim addition to the salaries of teachers, an increased vote to the superannuation fund, provision for the establishment of day continuation classes, increased staffs for the larger schools, as well as developments of minor importance. While the teachers' executive were of opinion that the hearty thanks of the institute should be accorded to the Minister for what had been done, it was made clear that these measures were only regarded as temporary alleviations of the most pressing needs.

Indeed, as soon as this year's annual meeting began, the institute proceeded to formulate the chief ideals that should be embodied in an amending education bill. This action was taken at the instance of the executive, which evinced every desire to carry the result of Mr. Just's labors during the year to a practical conclusion. At first several of the delegates showed a disposition to press for the consideration of various resolutions (called "remits"), which they had brought to the meeting from their own districts; but gradually, as the well-considered policy of the executive became defined, through the series of motions which were pressed to a division, and as, moreover, it was seen that the "remits" which fitted in with that policy were accepted, the delegates fell into line, with the result that the general outline of an amending bill came into view.

As to Compulsory Schooling

Beginning with the actual provision of schools, members of the institute accepted a motion that it was not only the duty of the Education Board to establish them, as at present, where the need appeared, but also to close such schools as were found to be unnecessary. To those who know how certain classes of schools linger on, with the aid of a government grant, although no longer of value to the community, this demand for closure will not appear unimportant. There followed a series of admirable recommendations with regard to the minimum area of the site for school buildings (five acres) and the character of the structure, rooms, playgrounds, and furniture. The schools and surroundings, so the delegates held, should provide a center of local interest and pride.

It was laid down that compulsory education should be extended to 16 years of age without exception, financial assistance being given when necessary; and that, between the ages of 16 and 18, attendance at continuation or vocational classes in daylight hours should be required. As to the courses of study, they should be continuous and coordinated "from the kindergarten to the age of 18." The mover of this resolution said that in his opinion the courses of the past had had no relation to the growing demands of the child, and none to his position as a unit in the social life of the community. In order that scholars might be in fit condition to profit by the instruction, a motion was adopted restricting the employment of children before and after school hours.

The existing type of educational administration was severely criticized. Mr. Just himself moved that in place of the present nine education boards, there should be appointed a national board of education, and that local education authorities should be substituted for school committees. The present system, he said, was set up to meet conditions prevailing 40 years ago; since then the functions of the boards had been taken away from them, and there was a tendency to centralize the control of education in the Education Department. Local authorities would be in a position to survey the full needs of the areas for which they were

responsible, and to promote systematic school development. It was finally agreed that the national Board of Education should consist of seven salaried members; to wit, the minister, the director, three members elected by teachers (to hold office for three years, one to be a woman), and two members appointed by government (to hold office for three years, one to be a woman); also that the city, borough, or county should be the unit area for educational purposes.

The Wage Question

Naturally enough, the conditions of employment of teachers had full consideration. According to the proposals brought forward, the school staff ought to be qualified men and women, employed and controlled by the Education Board, and subject to removal from one school to another at the discretion of the board, subject to a right of appeal. As for salaries, they should be those designated in the schedule, of which the several classes should be determined in accordance with the graded list of teachers. The minimum salary should be £150 a year, and the maximum £600, except for special services; persons employed as temporary teachers should receive £135. By implication, then, the delegates decided in favor of equal pay for equal work, whether teachers were men or women. They considered that staffs of all schools ought to be according to schedule, the board, however, having power in special circumstances to add to or to reduce the staff of a particular school; provided, however, that no class contained more than 40 pupils.

Women are undoubtedly coming into their own in the teaching profession. Thus the voting for vice-president for the year goes to Miss J. F. Wood in the first place. This means that she will be president of the union in the succeeding year, being the third woman to occupy that position. Another mark of the times was the voting on the question of equal pay for men and women of the same professional status. For equality there were 35,000 votes; against 15,039.

Earl Beauchamp's Welcome

Earl Beauchamp, in welcoming the conference to Cheltenham, said that every one realized the immense influence of teachers upon the younger generation. He thought that there were few directions in which that influence might be exerted in a more wholesome and beneficial manner than by way of drawing together the bonds between the United Kingdom and the United States of America. As chairman of the British-American Fellowship, he invited teachers to take part in their scheme which planned that the children of the British Isles should enter into personal correspondence with the children of America.

Some amusement was caused by a passage in the speech of one of the former presidents of the union (Mr. Underdown). He quoted, from an inspector's report on a local school, some 70 to 80 years ago, the following remarks: "The knowledge communicated is very small, and secular branches are not attempted. They know the Catechism, but little more, and they are cheerful and happy."

It was a great disappointment to every one concerned that the president of the Board of Education (Mr. H. A. Fisher) was not able to address the teachers in conference as had been planned. In apologizing by letter for not being able to be present, Mr. Fisher wrote that the Prime Minister required his attendance in London for the transaction of urgent business, which could not be postponed.

Mr. W. P. Folland, the new president of the National Union of Teachers, addressed the delegates at Cheltenham in regard to a variety of matters bearing upon their interests. He commended the Education Act of 1918, but said that there was one serious omission, which he hoped that Mr. Fisher would persuade Parliament to supply in the near future. Secondary education ought to be made free and open to all those whose abilities would enable them to profit by such opportunities. He regretted also that Parliament had not made the continuation school compulsory up to the age of 18.

President's Speech

Mr. Folland emphasized the importance of public elementary education by pointing out that the present Prime Minister was taught in a Welsh primary school. From that he went on to deplore the shortage of teachers in such schools; the number of young men and women entering the profession not being sufficient to make up even for the wastage, while the new continuation schools would ultimately need an additional staff of 32,000. After analyzing a recent statement of the Board of Education in regard to salaries, Mr. Folland condemned the present condition of remuneration as a national disgrace.

Salaries, however, were not everything; conditions of service played their part in attracting entrants to the profession. Most local authorities were willing to do all they could in the interests of children and teachers. Some welcomed the assistance of the school staffs in carrying out their duties. Teachers, on their side, were willing and anxious to cooperate. An opportunity for mutual aid presented itself through the establishment of Whitley committees. Such committees might become most effective instruments of educational progress in every part of the country, that could come before them. In the past they had lived far too much, mainly owing to their living in huge towns, as more or less isolated communities; working people living for the most part in one part of the town, the middle class in another part, and the wealthier class very often in a part by their own. There had been far too little attempt made by one class of the population to understand the conditions under which other sections lived, and it was a good deal due to that, he was sure, that there were all these difficulties and troubles in connection with economics and other questions in Great Britain, as well as other countries all over the world.

His efforts on their behalf were of little or no effect in that country, so he finally visited England and there conducted a campaign of justice for an oppressed people. As the result of this visit, the Hottentots were granted, in 1828, the same rights of freedom of service as other British subjects. The charter which gave them this liberty

of Michigan, Boston Institute of Technology, Princeton University, Yale University, Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Webb Academy, New York City; Lafayette University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, New York; Lehigh University, Easton, Pennsylvania; Stevens Institute, Hoboken, New Jersey, and the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, sent in requests for the data.

Herbert L. Seward, assistant professor of mechanical engineering at Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, wrote: "I would be very glad indeed to receive the 15 items you mention. We are planning and developing courses in marine engineering, and this material seems very appropriate."

NATIONAL UNION OF TEACHERS

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

CHELTENHAM, England.—Some 1800 delegates of the National Union of Teachers, representing membership of over one hundred and one thousand, were present in the Town Hall of Cheltenham to hear the new president's address. Miss Conway, who retired from the office, was by common consent one of the best presidents the union ever had, and many evidences were forthcoming that her work had been appreciated.

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Class Subjects

Classes will be held on the following subjects: Industrial peace; the organization, political and economic of the Commonwealth; local government, with special reference to the work of women; religion and theology.

A series of conferences will be arranged on the following subjects: Industrial council (chairman, Mr. J. H. Whiteley, M. P.); arbitration and conciliation (chairman, Lord Askwith); local government, with special reference to the Health Ministry (chairman, Mr. C. Addison, M. P.).

The chair of experimental philosophy at Oxford, vacated by Professor Clifton at the beginning of the war, has now been filled by the appointment of Mr. F. A. Lindemann. He has made a study of specific heats at very low temperatures, and has also been connected with experiments on radium activity. In 1913 he delivered, by invitation, a special course of lectures at the University of Chicago. During the war he and his brother rendered distinguished service. Both of them gained the D. S. O. and attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was himself attached to the Air Service, and was put in charge of the laboratory of experimental physics at Farnborough. He learned to fly in 1916, and subsequently combined, in a remarkable degree, theoretical and experimental activities in aviation. One of his most striking pieces of work was the analysis of the phenomenon of the spinning nose dive.

Chairs Filled

The Wilson chair of international politics recently founded by Major David Davies, M. P., has been filled without delay. At a meeting of the Court of Governors of Aberystwyth College, held at Llandaff recently, it was decided to appoint Mr. A. E. Zimmerman, M. A., who is at present engaged at the Foreign Office, to be the first holder of the chair. Mr. Zimmerman was at one time a fellow of New College, Oxford, and afterward an inspector at the Board of Education.

An announcement was also made that Mr. Lawrence Phillips, of Llanstephan House, Radnorshire, has offered the college £10,000 to found a plant-rearing institute for Wales in connection with the agricultural department of the college. Mr. Phillips has guaranteed a further sum of £1000 per annum for 10 years toward the maintenance of the institution.

It was decided to appoint Mr. R. G. Stapleton, who was for some years connected with the college as advisory botanist, to a chair of agricultural botany and to the directorship of the new institution.

TECHNICAL COURSES IN SHIPBUILDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Schools of naval architecture and ship construction may soon become important branches of educational institutions of the United States if this Nation continues its headway in maritime strength. The United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, which felt so keenly the lack of technicians in carrying out its shipbuilding program, and had to establish emergency schools for intensive training, is encouraging and fostering plans for the new schools in all institutions capable of expanding their fields of learning. It has furnished to those interested valuable data gained through experience with all phases of the shipbuilding industry in every quarter of the country, and stands ready to give similar aid to all who may apply.

P. J. McAuliffe, manager of the division of ship construction, recently sent letters to universities and technical and preparatory schools which read as follows: "Does your curriculum include a naval architecture course, and if so, would you be interested in receiving a copy of the following information pertaining to ships and ship construction?"

Technical Order (Covering Change and Alteration for Vessels).

2. Proposed Standardization of Rolled Steel Shapes.

3. Trial Trip Data.

4. Reference Data Book of Various Steel Vessels.

5. Structural Steel for Ships.

6. Tables Showing Total Rivets Driven at Various Shipyards.

7. Machinery Drawings of Government Harbor Tug.

8. Drawings of Standard Machine Engines.

9. Blueprints Showing the Efficiency of Shipyards, Based on Their Tonnage Driven for Six Months Period.

10. Employment Bulletins.

11. Material List for Wood Ships.

12. Book of Standard Designs.

13. Charts Showing the Number of Rivets Driven and the Tonnage of Steel for Various Designs.

14. Blueprints Showing Particulars of Design of Various Ships.

15. Standard Form of E. F. C. Contract for Ship Construction.

The University of Pennsylvania, Columbia University, Harvard University, Cornell University, University

OXFORD UNIVERSITY SUMMER MEETING

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—At Oxford University there is to be a summer meeting this year, lasting from Aug. 1 to Aug. 14. The main subject of study will be "The British Commonwealth: Its Historical Evolution, Its Literary Inspiration, and Its Problems." The number of lectures will be limited, but the experience of the last meeting proves that enlarged opportunities for conferences and classes are greatly appreciated, and these will be offered on an even more extended scale.

The inaugural lecture will, it is hoped, be delivered by Viscount Milner (Secretary for the Colonies). The lecturers will include Lord Sisha (under-secretary for India), Lord Askwith (chief industrial commissioner), Mr. C. Addison, M. P. (president of the Local Government Board), Mr. W. A. S. Hewins (late undersecretary for the colonies), Sir Herbert Warren, M. P., Mr. J. A. R. Marriott, M. P., Mr. J. H. Whitley, M. P. (deputy speaker of the House of Commons), Prof. H. P. Allen, Prof. Selwyn Image, etc.

The needs and problems of the Empire from a moral and religious point of view, and the means of solving them, will be dealt with by the Bishop of Southwark, Sir Arthur Yapp, Principal Selbie; Principal Jacks, the Rev. W. Temple (late fellow of Queen's College), and the Rev. Henry Gow.

Classes will be held on the following subjects: Industrial peace; the organization, political and economic of the Commonwealth; local government, with special reference to the work of women; religion and theology.

Dr. Philip espoused.

EDUCATION NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—The University of Edinburgh has acquired some 115 acres on the southern outskirts of the city, on which it is proposed to erect the new chemical laboratory, and other laboratories as they are needed. This bold policy has been adopted in spite of the great losses in revenue from fees during the years of the war. The deficiency in this respect is said to amount to £70,000. However, there are now more students than in any pre-war year. It is announced that Sir Ludovic Grant has tendered his resignation of office as secretary of the university—to take effect at the end of the present academic year—and that the court has accepted his resignation with great regret.

An announcement is made by the Edinburgh School of Social Study and Training of a course of 40 lectures upon social subjects during the summer term of the university; the course being specially adapted to meet the requirements of teachers. The lectures will be on "Social History, Social Problems, Social Philosophy, and Present-Day Social Questions."

Just about the same time comes the account of a discussion at Glasgow on the teaching of civics, and it is profitable to read this side by side with the announcement of the Edinburgh School. In opening the discussion, Mr. J. F. Rees, lecturer in economic history in Edinburgh University, remarked that there was a tendency when one became aware of certain shortcomings in the community to demand that these should be met by education in that particular subject in the schools, but they ought to remember that many of these subjects, particularly social and economic, were not suitable for instruction in schools. They were necessarily a subject of controversy, and no authoritative statements could be made. He came to the conclusion that the case for formal instruction in civics was not proved, when the more liberal teaching of history and geography offered opportunity for the cultivation of the particular kind of outlook they had in mind, and when the instruction of teachers in training schools and universities in these subjects demanded earnest attention.

Mr. George P. Laidlaw, director of studies in the Commercial College, Glasgow, said that whether civics should be taught as a separate subject or should be included with proper historical teaching, was a matter yet to be determined, but certainly instruction of some sort should be included. Dealing with the practical problem of the new continuation classes which would arise in the Education (Scotland) Act, he considered that the subject of civics should not be forgotten. Professor Latta, who presided, said the teaching of civics was perhaps not an easy question as regards schools, and in other ways, but it was one which was extremely important, and in the present state of affairs, and looking to the future, one of the most important subjects that could come before them. In the past they had lived far too much, mainly owing to their living in huge towns, as more or less isolated communities; working people living for the most part in one part of the town, the middle class in another part, and the wealthier class very often in a part by their own. There had been far too little attempt made by one class of the population to understand the conditions under which other sections lived, and it was a good deal due to that, he was sure, that there were all these difficulties and troubles in connection with economics and other questions in Great Britain, as well as other countries all over the world.

His efforts on their behalf were of little or no effect in that country, so he finally visited England and there conducted a campaign of justice for an oppressed people. As the result of this visit, the Hottentots were granted, in 1828, the same rights of freedom of service as other British subjects. The charter which gave them this liberty

is known in Cape history as the Fiftieth Ordinance.

From 1834, Dr. Philip devoted his energies to the cause of the Xosa people. At the close of the War of the Axe in 1835, all the territory west of the River Kei was, by proclamation of the Governor, Sir Benjamin D'Urban, annexed to Cape Colony. Up to that time the boundary had been the Keikama River. The Fingos was assigned the tract between the two rivers as a reward for their faithful service in the war just ended. With this annexation Dr. Philip was in entire disagreement; the policy he recommended was that a purely native buffer state should be formed, independent of native control, and under the protection of the Imperial Parliament. Once more he returned to England and held great anti-annexation meetings. The outcome of his crusade was the famous Gleneath disputation, which ordered the colonial authorities to hand back to the natives all the territory which they had annexed west of the Kei, and decreed that no Europeans except Christian teachers were to be allowed to settle east of the Fish River.

Though Dr. Philip's policy was not adopted in this instance—at any rate, it is not clear why—he nevertheless had all along felt that it was a bad

THE HOME FORUM

Expanding American Frontier

The peculiarity of American institutions is the fact that they have been compelled to adapt themselves to the changes of an expanding people—to the changes involved in crossing the continent, in winning a wilderness, and in developing at each area of this progress out of the primitive economic and political conditions of the frontier into the complexity of city life. Said Calhoun in 1817: "We are great, and rapidly—I was about to say fearfully growing!" So saying, he touched the distinguishing feature of American life. "All people show development," concedes Frederick Jackson Turner, in the Fifth Year-Book of the National Historical Society, "but we have in addition to this a recurrence of the process of evolution in each western area reached in the process of expansion. Thus, American development has exhibited not merely advance along a single line, but a return to primitive conditions on a continually advancing frontier, and a new development for that area. American social development has been continually beginning over again on the frontier. This perennial rebirth, this fluidity, this expansion westward with its new opportunities, its continuous touch with the simplicity of primitive society, furnish the forces dominating American character."

The American frontier is sharply distinguished from the European frontier—a fortified boundary line running through dense populations. The most significant thing about the American frontier is that it lies at the bitter edge of free land. In the census reports it is treated as the margin of that settlement which has a density of two or more to the square mile.... The frontier is the line of most rapid and effective Americanization. The wilderness masters the colonist. It finds him a European in dress, industries, tools, modes of travel, and thought. It strips off the garments of civilization and arrays him in the hunting shirt and moccasin. It puts him in the log cabin of the Cherokee and Iroquois and runs an Indian pallade around him.... In short, at the frontier the environment is at first too strong for the man. He must accept the conditions it furnishes. And so he fits himself into the Indian clearings and follows the Indian trails. Little by little he transforms the wilderness, but the outcome is not the old Europe.... Here is a new product that is American. At first, the frontier was the Atlantic Coast. It was the frontier of Europe in a very real sense. Moving westward, the frontier became more and more American. As successive terminal moraines result from successive glaciations, so each frontier leaves its traces behind it, and when

it becomes a settled area the region still partakes of the frontier characteristics."

"From the conditions of frontier life came intellectual traits of profound importance. The works of travelers along each frontier from colonial days onward describe certain common traits, and these traits have, while softening, still persisted as survivals in their place of origin, even when a higher social organization succeeded. The result is that to the frontier the American intellect owes its striking characteristics. That coarseness and strength combined with acuteness and inquisitiveness; that practical, inventive turn of mind, quick to find expedients; that masterful grasp of material things, lacking in the artistic, but powerful to effect great ends; that restless, energetic, and individualistic way of thinking for good or evil, and with that buoyancy and exuberance which come from freedom—these are traits of the frontier, or traits called out elsewhere because of the existence of the frontier. We are easily aware of the deep individualistic way of thinking on our present conditions. It persists in the midst of a society that has passed away from the conditions that occasioned it."

"Since the days when the fleet of Columbus sailed into the waters of the New World, America has been another name for opportunity; and the people of the United States have taken their tone from the incessant expansion which has not only been open, but has been forced upon them.... But never again will such gifts of free land offer themselves. For the moment, at the frontier, the bonds of custom are broken and unrestraint is triumphant. There is no tabula rasa. The stubborn American environment is there with its imperious summons to accept the conditions; the inherited ways of doing things are also there; and yet, in spite of environment, and in spite of custom, each frontier did indeed furnish a new field of opportunity, a gate of escape from the bondage of the past; and freshness and confidence, and scorn of older society, impatience of its restraints and its ideas, and indifference to its lessons, have accompanied the frontier.

"What the Mediterranean Sea was to the Greeks, breaking the bond of custom, offering new experiences, calling out new institutions and activities, that, and more, the ever-retreating frontier has been to the United States directly, and to the nations of Europe more remotely. And now, four centuries from the discovery of America, at the end of a hundred years life under the Constitution, the frontier has gone, and with its going has closed the first period of American history."

Homer Excelled in Invention

On whatever side we contemplate Homer, what principally strikes us is his invention. It is that which forms the character of each part of his work; and accordingly we find it to have made his fable more extensive and copious than any other, his manners more lively and strongly marked, his speeches, more affecting and transported, his sentiments more warm and sublime, his expressions more raised and daring, and his numbers more rapid and various.... Nothing is more absurd and endless than the common method of comparing eminent writers by an opposition of particular passages in them, and forming a judgment from thence of their merit upon the whole! We ought to have a certain knowledge of the principal character and distinguishing excellence of each; it is in that we are to consider him, and in proportion to his degree in that we are to admire him. No author or man ever excelled all the world in more than one faculty; and as Homer has done this in invention, Virgil has in judgment; not that we are to think Homer wanted judgment, because Virgil has it in a more eminent degree, or that Virgil wanted invention, because Homer possessed a larger share of it; each of these great authors had more of both than perhaps any man besides, and are only said to have less in comparison with one another. Homer was the greatest genius, Virgil the better artist. In one we most admire the man, in the other the work; Homer hurries and transports us with a commanding impetuosity, Virgil leads us with an attractive majesty; Homer scatters with a generous profusion, Virgil bestows with a careful magnificence; Homer, like the Nile, pours out his riches with a boundless overflow; Virgil, like a river in its banks, with a gentle and constant stream.—Pope.

A Mixture of Gothic and Renaissance

The richly decorated timbered houses of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries which are such a feature of many old German towns represent a style of architecture that for an air of combined picturesqueness and comfort has few equals. Their projecting upper stories and the elaborate character of their decoration give a unique effect to the streets and squares in which they stand. Time seems to have paused in some of these old towns and even the modern dress of the inhabitants sometimes appears out of place. Doubtless and trunk hose, to go no farther back than that, would surely seem more suitable wear for the citizens of these ancient towns.

Halberstadt is just such a town. The antiquarian and the lover of the picturesque may alike spend happy hours in admiring the fine old houses which line its streets and market places. Its Rathaus, indeed, dates back to the fourteenth century, but the zeal of the builders of the Renaissance period made them unable to refrain from making additions to the original building; hence the mixture of Gothic and Renaissance architecture displayed in it. Very striking, too, is the general effect of the old civic hall as it stands in the square, marking the division between the Fischmarkt and the Holzmarkt.

Halberstadt as a town is, it need not be said, far older than the periods mentioned. Indeed it was the seat of a bishop as far back as the ninth century, but it is for its late Gothic and its Renaissance architecture that it is now chiefly noteworthy; that is, the beautiful view of the neighboring Harz Mountains be left out of account.

America! America!

This lovely land, this glorious liberty, these benign institutions, the dear purchase of our fathers, are ours; ours to enjoy, ours to preserve, ours to transmit. Generations past, and generations to come hold us responsible for this sacred trust. Our fathers, from behind, admonish us, with their paternal voices; posterity calls to us from out the bosom of the future; the world turns hither its solicitous eyes—all conjure us to act wisely, and faithfully, in the relation which we sustain. We can never, indeed, pay the debt which is upon us; but by virtue, by morality, by religion, by the cultivation of every good habit, we may hope to enjoy the blessing through our day, and to leave it unimpaired to our children. Let us feel deeply how much of what we are and what we possess, we owe to this liberty and to those institutions of government.

Nature has, indeed, given us a soil which yields bounteously to the hands of industry; the mighty and fruitful ocean is before us, and the skies over our heads, and health and vigor. But what are hands, and seas, and skies, to a civilized man without society, without knowledge, without morals, without religious culture? And how can these be enjoyed in all their extent and all their excellence, but under the protection of wise institutions and a free government?

Fellow-citizens, there is not one of us here, present who does not at this moment, and at every moment, experience in his own condition, and in the condition of those most near and dear to him, the influence and the benefit of these institutions. Let us then acknowledge the blessing; let us feel it deeply and powerfully; let us cherish a strong affection for it, and resolve to maintain and perpetuate it....

The striking attitude, too, in which we stand to the world around us, a topic to which I may advert too often and dwell on too long, cannot be altogether omitted here. Neither individuals nor nations can perform their part well until they understand and feel its importance, and comprehend

well and justly appreciate all the duties belonging to it. It is not to inflate national vanity, nor to swell a light and empty feeling of self-importance; but it is that we may judge justly of our situation, and of our own duties, that I earnestly urge this consideration of our position and character among the nations of the earth.

It cannot be denied, but by those who would dispute against the sun that with America, and in America, a new era commences in human affairs.

This era is distinguished by free representative governments, by entire religious liberty, by improved systems of national intercourse, by a newly awakened, and an unconquerable spirit of free inquiry, and by a diffusion of knowledge through the community, such as has been before altogether unknown and unheard of.

America, our country, dear native land, is inseparably connected, fast bound up, in fortune and fate, with these great interests. Let us contemplate, then, this connection which binds the prosperity of others to our own; and let us manfully discharge all the duties which it imposes.—From a speech by Daniel Webster.

One hot, still summer day Hugh went far afield, and struck into a little piece of country that was new to him. He seemed to discern from the map that it must have once been a large, low island almost entirely surrounded by marshes; and this turned out to be the case. It was approached along a high causeway crossing the fen, with rich black land on either hand. No highroad led through or out of the village, nothing but grass tracks and drift ways. The place consisted of a small hamlet, with an old church and two or three farmhouses of some size and antiquity; it was all finely timbered with an abundance of ancient elm-trees everywhere; they stood that afternoon absolutely still and motionless, with the sun hot on their towering heads; and Hugh remembered how, long ago, as a boy at school he used to watch out of the windows of a stuffy classroom, the great elms of the school close rising just thus in the warm summer air, while his thoughts wandered from the dull lesson into a region of delighted, irrecoverable reverie.

Todays he sat for a long time in the little churchyard, the bees humming about the limes with a soft musical note, that rose and fell with a lazy cadence, while doves hidden somewhere in the elms lent as it were a voice to the trees. That soft note seemed to brim over from a spring of measureless content; it seemed like the calling of the spirit of summer, brooding in indolent joy and innocent satisfaction "over the long, sweet hours of sunshine, while the day stood still to listen. Hugh resigned himself luxuriously to the soft influences of the place, and felt that for a short space he need neither look backward nor forward, but simply float with the golden hour.

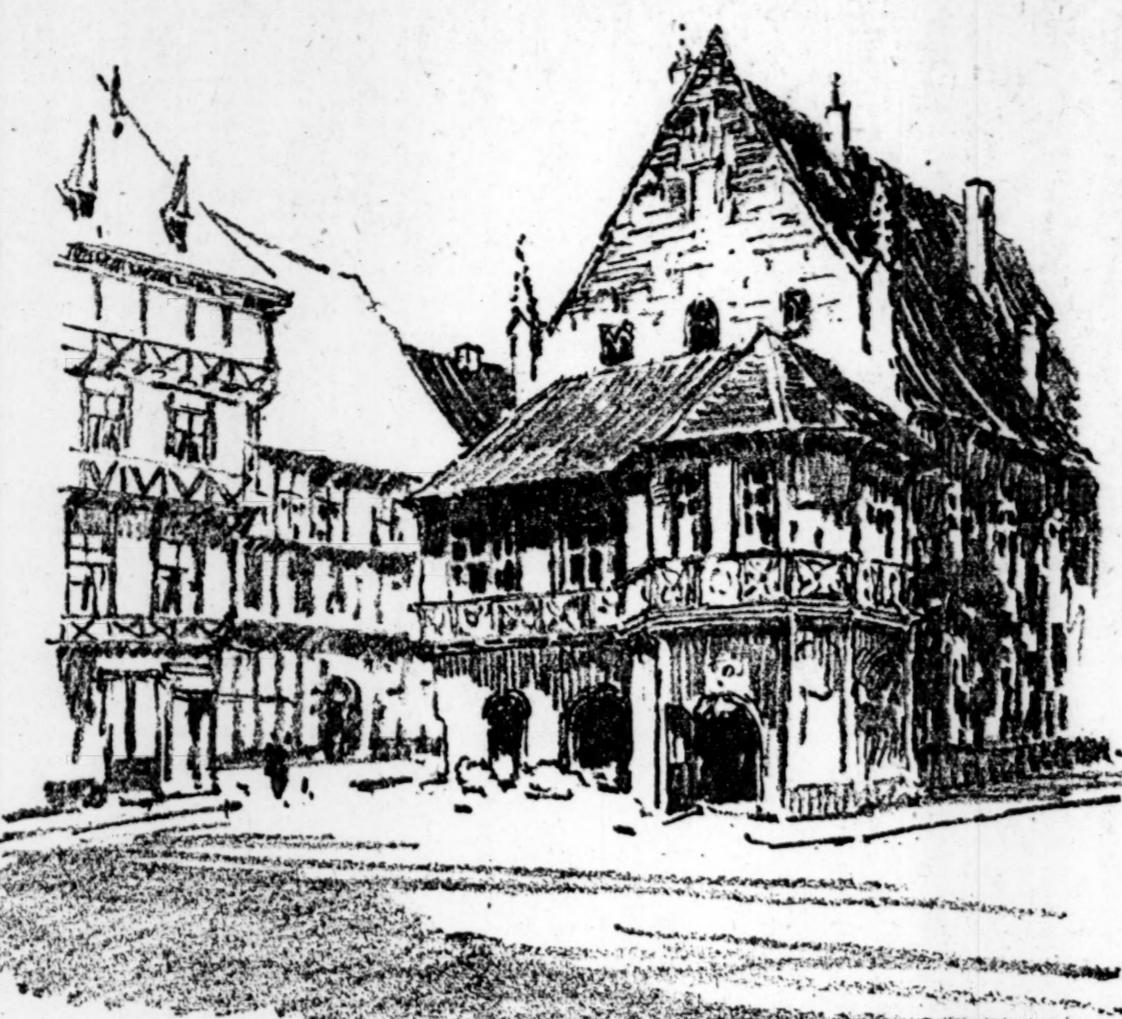
At last he bestirred himself, realizing that he had yet far to go. It was now cold and fresh, and the shadows of the trees lay long across the grass. Hugh struck down on the fen and walked for a long time in the solitary fields, by a dike, passing a big ancient farm that lay very peacefully among its wide pastures.

The thought of the happy, quiet-minded people that might be living there, leading their simple lives, so little affected by the current of the world, brought much peace into Hugh's mind. It seemed to him a very beautiful thing, with something ancient and tranquil about it. It was all utterly remote from ambition and adventure, and even from intellectual efficiency....

While he thus mused, walking swiftly, the day darkened about him, drawing the color out of field and tree. The tides of the sky thickened, and set to a deep enameled green, and a star came out above the tree tops. Now and then he passed through currents of cool air that streamed out of the low wooded valleys, rich with the fragrance of copse and dingle. An owl留下 sweetly in a little hole, and was answered by another far up the hill. He heard in the breeze, now loud, now low, the far-off motions of the wheels of some cart rumbling blithely homeward. All else was still. At last he came out on the top of the world; the road stretch before him, a pale ribbon among dusky fields; and the lights of the distant village pierced through the darker gloom of sheltering trees.—A. C. Benson in "Beside Still Waters."

SUNRISE

She struggled to a certain hilltop and saw before her the silent infolding of the day. Out of the east it welled and whitened; the darkness trembled into light; and the stars were extinguished like the street lamps of a human city. The whiteness brightened into silver, the silver warmed to gold, the gold kindled into pure and living fire; and the face of the east was barred with elemental scarlet.—R. L. Stevenson.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Halberstadt Rathaus, Prussian Saxony

The Only Substance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ASK the average man for a definition of substance, and he will take cognizance of the evidence of the senses and answer, without circumspection, that it is the material of which anything is made or constituted. Press the inquiry, and he will admit that what he calls substance is capable of all manner of discord; but, as mortal man seems to himself to be substance, and all the material things with which he occupies himself appear to him to be likewise substantial, notwithstanding all the possibilities of dissolution and decay, matter is the only substance he acknowledges, while Spirit seems impalpable and evanescent, if not inconsequential. Pursuing the question from the basis of materiality, what does one suppose Solomon meant in that lofty personification where he causes Wisdom to say, "I lead in the way of righteousness, in the midst of the paths of judgment; that I may cause those that love me to inherit substance; and I will fill their treasures"? Can wisdom, which is a wholly spiritual quality of Mind, be engaged in the purpose of enabling mortals to accumulate a superabundance of material substance? Are not all mortals in need of revising their views and learning that the substance which wisdom enables a man to receive is a spiritual reality quite the opposite of anything the material senses perceive, because it is an expression of divine Principle?

The fact that the material senses dispute the actuality of spiritual substance, superior to discord and decay, does not disprove the divine nature of substance; it illustrates the fallibility of finite material sense. Upon the declaration that Mind, not matter, is substance, Christian Science joins issue with mortal mind, and its position is proved to be correct in the "signs following" the understanding of this truth. "Spirit," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 278 of Science and Health, "is the only substance and consciousness recognized by divine Science. The material senses oppose this, but there are no material senses, for matter, has no mind. In Spirit, there is no matter, even as in Truth there is no error, and in good no evil. It is a false supposition, the notion that there is real substance-matter, the opposite of Spirit. Spirit, God, is infinite, all. Spirit can have no opposite."

When a man admits and understands that wisdom, or the knowledge of Truth, reveals the indestructible substance of real being, he begins to see how he can observe the admonition, also from Proverbs, "Honor the Lord with thy substance, and with the firstfruits of all thine increase: so shall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy presses shall burst out with new wine." If God, or Mind, is the only real substance, it would be obviously impossible to honor Him with matter, with what He does not know. Immortal spiritual man, as the image and likeness of God, is as substantial and real, in quality, as is the divine Principle which he reflects.

There are not, then, in reality, two kinds of substance. Matter, which is falsely supposed to be substance, has, in fact, no inherent reality, but is simply the subjective condition of mortal mind, which is itself a counterfeit of divine Mind, and matter is therefore an unsubstantial unreality. It is just this false sense of substance and intelligence that hides the infinitude of Mind, and prevents the demonstration of man's likeness to Spirit. As a man begins to perceive that all that spiritual man is and has comes from God, man's divine Principle, this more spiritual conception brings him nearer to the eternal realization of unlimited spiritual substance, and lessens for him, in the same ratio, the mortal belief and experience of limitation. Thus he honors God in his spiritual conception of substance, and the abundance of harmony which comes into his experience is the fruit of his divine ideal. He depends less upon the objects of sense, for he knows that they are impermanent images of mortal mind, and subject to the fluctuations of material belief. This is surely what Mrs. Eddy means when she writes, on page 311 of Science and Health, "The objects cognized by the physical senses have not the reality of substance. They are only what mortal belief calls them. Matter, sin, and mortality lose all supposed consciousness or claim to life or existence, as mortals lay off a false sense of life, substance, and intelligence. But the spiritual, eternal man is not touched by these phases of mortality."

One effect upon the human being of this change from belief in material substance to the understanding that Spirit is the only substance is that he loses his ambition to accumulate merely material wealth, and at the same time parts with his fear of limitation. He proceeds to base his realization of supply on the fact that in reality all that exists is God or Principle, the only true substance, and man as God's spiritual reflection; and in proportion to his realization of this truth, he comes out of mortal leanness—whether that is represented by material surfeit or want—and reflects a purer likeness of spiritual substance, which will be expressed in an increased power to do good and to heal the sufferings of humanity.

The overcoming of the fear of material conditions also destroys the fear of disease, as an error of mortal mind, for health is discerned as a state of spiritual-mindedness, a reflec-

tion of immortal substance, not a condition of physique. Laws of matter are no longer regarded as insatiable or insurmountable, when it is understood that matter exists only as an image in false mortal mind, and therefore has no laws. Jesus the Christ knew that law is spiritual, and he consequently proved that there was no opposite material substance or law, when he walked upon the wave, turned the water into wine, healed the sick, and raised the dead. He taught, moreover, that this spiritual understanding was attainable and applicable by any man who would turn from the belief that life, substance, and intelligence can be material. He illustrated in his practice what Mrs. Eddy so clearly explains when she writes on page 369 of Science and Health, "In proportion as matter loses to human sense all entity as man, in that proportion does man become its master. He enters into a divine sense of the facts, and comprehends the theology of Jesus as demonstrated in healing the sick, raising the dead, and walking over the wave. All these deeds manifested Jesus' control over the belief that matter is substance, that it can be the arbiter of life, or the constructor of any form of existence."

Lord John Russell

During the years of my uncle's retirement I was much more in his company than had been possible when I was a schoolboy and he was Foreign Secretary or Prime Minister. Pembroke Lodge became to me a second home, and I have no happier memory than of hours spent there by the side of one who had played bat, trap and ball with Charles Fox; had been traveling companion of Lord Holland; had corresponded with Tom Moore, dined with Dr. Parr; had visited Melrose Abbey in the company of Sir Walter Scott, and criticized the acting of Mrs. Siddons; had conversed with Napoleon in his seclusion at Elba, and had ridden with the Duke of Wellington along the lines of Torres Vedras.—G. W. E. Russell.

Cock-Crow Song

In the eastern quarter dawn breaks, the stars flicker pale. The morning cock at Ju-nan mounts the wall and crows. The songs are over, the clock run down, but still the feast is set. The moon grows dim and the stars are few; morning has come to the world. At a thousand gates and ten thousand doors the fish-shaped keys turn; Round the Palace and up by the Castle, the crows and magpies are flying.

—Chinese, first century B.C.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

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EDITORIALS

Lawyers and the Liberal Trend

It goes without saying that lawyers occupy an important place in modern civilization. In the measure that civilization would not be civilization apart from law and order, the world turns increasingly to that class of professional men and women who, versed in the law through much study and experience, stand toward ordinary humanity in the relation of experts, to say what the law requires and allows, and how order may be legally maintained. That lawyers themselves are coming to appreciate their position more adequately is a fact to be noted. Not that they have ever been, any more than your veriest Bolshevik, lacking in a proper class consciousness. They have even been more alive than most professional classes, perhaps, to what their profession could properly claim from the community and to the distinctions which they might fairly enjoy. More than all this, however, the profession nowadays includes a rising proportion of members who recognize their responsibility, as lawyers, to make their special training and expertise subserve the public welfare. And it is this broader consideration that gives public interest to national gatherings of the members of this profession, such as the annual meeting of the American Bar Association, in Boston, in the first week of this coming September.

More than 1000 leading lawyers from all parts of the United States are expected at this meeting. Here they will take part in expert discussion of the problems relating to the administration of justice in this country and the practice of law. That these discussions are likely to have some bearing on the profound social and economic problems that have been forcing themselves upon public attention can hardly be doubted. It would certainly be regrettable if such a well-equipped and thoughtful body should come together for three days of discussion yet part without grappling with these problems and registering something akin to a crystallized opinion concerning them. For, as the members of this association who are planning the meeting say in their prospectus: "In a democratic country with a constitutional form of government, sane and orderly progress comes through remedial legislation and wise judicial decisions. The bar holds the strategic position from which it may either lead in such development, or block it."

Now this statement is particularly interesting as having been made in connection with these proposed discussions by the American Bar Association, if taken in conjunction with certain wise and far-sighted statements that have their source, likewise, in the legal profession itself; namely, in the person of Brooks Adams, Esq., through the medium of an article in the Yale Review for April. Discussing collective thinking as a factor in the development of the United States, Mr. Adams is led to deal with the courts and the lawyers. Seeking to define their effect upon national thought and thought-processes, he makes clear, even for the lay reader, just how the bar does, in fact, hold a "strategic position," and how it may either lead or obstruct "sane and orderly progress."

As illustrative of how strong has been the impress of the members of the bar, with their peculiar education and environment, upon the American system and institutions, he points to the greatest constitutional lawyer that America has produced, John Marshall, and cites his famous opinion assuming the right of the judiciary to set aside statutes which, in the opinion of the court, conflicted with the Constitution, thus making the courts and not the Legislature the body which should determine how far the American people might go in shaping their own destiny. This ruling of 1803, Mr. Adams points out, though often attacked, is the law today. While the vested interests still cling to it, the writer sees it as fostering a growing discontent, and a conflict of classes of which the end is not yet determinable. Another decision in which Marshall was a chief factor was that of the Dartmouth College case in 1819, wherein it was laid down that an ordinary charter, by which a state confers upon a few individuals the power to act together for certain purposes, as a single person, in order to conduct business more advantageously than would otherwise be possible, is a contract within the meaning of the Constitution, which cannot be modified without the consent of the persons to whom it is granted. Since this decision, if allowed to stand, would have made private interests paramount, subordinating to them the interests of the public, it would have made it impossible for the public authority to modify any privileges, once accorded by charter, no matter how unreasonable or detrimental they might prove to be, except by payment of ruinous damages. Within ten years, therefore, the theory of the "police power," invented by the judiciary of New York as a way out of the difficulty, assumed for the judiciary, as Mr. Adams puts it, "authority to suspend the Constitution, as interpreted in the Dartmouth College case, whenever in the judgment of the court the public exigencies demand that the Constitution should be so suspended."

The effect of Mr. Adams' article is to show that while this influence of the legal profession through court decisions has a cumulative power, it can be properly countered only by such education of the rank and file of the people as will enable them to think as a Nation and to act as a Nation. Thus, the degree to which the United States is able to develop intelligent collective thinking is the measure of the efficacy of the American form of government to maintain the interest of the people against the growing influence of the vested interests. Individual American citizens must learn that their individual welfare is to be sought in the welfare of all, but they must understand also that their individual welfare is already menaced by dangers that can be averted only through conscious individual effort to promote the welfare of all. The American system truly is facing a time of supreme test. In such a testing time, for such a system, when the

world is advancing into a new era of liberalism, it is worth noting that an important association of members of the bar sees clearly that its membership is strategically placed, to lead the movement for sane and orderly progress, or to block it.

A United China

The one bright spot in the Shantung issue, from the Chinese point of view, must surely be the fact that, in the face of the common menace from Japan, north and south appear to be about to compose their protracted differences and thus present a united front on an issue which, above all others, concerns the Nation as a whole. For some time past, in spite of many setbacks, the situation between the two has been steadily improving. True, the long-drawn-out conference at Shanghai broke up recently without reaching any decision, but to those who were really acquainted with the situation the break was clearly only of a very temporary nature, and it was quite evident, both in Peking and in Canton, that nothing could prevent the ultimate coming together of the two factions.

As a matter of fact, their disjunction has always been more apparent than real. One of the most remarkable features about China is the extraordinary looseness of the national bond, and the ease with which the country has always managed to get along with the minimum of interference from the central government. China is, of course, well recognized as one of the most naturally self-governing of countries. The system of corporate responsibility for the good behavior of individuals permeates the whole social life of the country from the highest to the humblest, and results in an enforcement of law and custom everywhere quite remarkable. The effect of this is, that it is perfectly possible to set up separate governments in various provinces or collections of provinces without such action involving any revolutionary changes.

As to the actual disagreement between the north and the south, it is, in its present form, a relic of the early revolutionary days, although, as a matter of fact, it probably antedates the revolution by many centuries. The south, led by Canton, the home par excellence of western ideas in China, has latterly been very impatient of what it is pleased to regard as the conservatism and uncertain democracy of the north. It was the south that stood like a rock, two years ago, when the notorious attempt, secretly engineered by Japan, was made to restore the monarchy, and it has always been in the south especially that evidence has been forthcoming of the attachment of the people to republican ideals. North and south, however, for some time past, have been laboring steadily toward a national consciousness. The entry of China into the great war on the side of the Allies two years ago, and the first rumbles of the coming storm concerning Shantung, last January, were definite milestones along the road to unity; and now the Shantung settlement bids fair to complete that reunion which Japan has done so much to thwart. "Are north and south united on the Shantung issue?" one of the delegates from South China to the Peace Conference was asked recently, and, without a moment's hesitation, he replied, very definitely, in the affirmative. "Absolutely," he said. "So far as Shantung is concerned north and south are united. Practically identical instructions came from the Peking and Canton governments to the United Chinese representatives in Paris not to sign the treaty with Germany without reservation. The delegation has members from both north and south. China must now set her house in order and face the Shantung issue squarely." In the eyes of the wideawake Japanese statesman, the Shantung issue must, surely, already be taking shape as a boomerang.

The World-Wide Call for Wood

WHAT the people of the United States could accomplish if every person having an interest in land would intelligently and persistently raise the trees which his land could conveniently allow space for, has never been measured, unless, indeed, negatively, through the obvious waste of tree opportunities everywhere. But the time is at hand when trees will have an almost astounding value. Naturally, it is on account of the war. The war used so much lumber, and destroyed so much wooden construction of all kinds, that the replacements alone will draw heavily and noticeably upon the remaining timber supplies everywhere. Probably Finland, Sweden, and Norway can respond to this demand, as well as the United States. But no general confidence exists that the forests of Germany and Russia can be counted on for much of the wood that will be needed in Belgium, France, and Italy. Canada's forests will doubtless be drawn upon by England. Thus it appears that a heavy and unwanted draft to meet the demand of the continental Allies will fall upon the timber lands of the United States.

It would be folly to throw open the American supply to indiscriminate use, however, especially when any such free-handed and improvident method is unnecessary. Yet this unusual need must be met, and met in such fashion that the normal increase in demand for lumber for domestic uses, in particular for the highly important purposes of solving the housing problem, shall be taken care of readily and without burdensome exactions.

What is to be done? Obviously the Nation must determine upon a comprehensive and efficacious forest policy, and it must do it without delay. Every state should be behind that policy, and national and state governments should go further than they have ever gone to bring the matter to the active attention of business and industrial communities everywhere. Industries that use wood are innumerable. Not only those for which wood forms the chief material of their output, but those which depend upon it for some auxiliary purpose, if nothing more than for packing and shipment, have a definite interest in this timber situation. Not one of them can properly afford not to get behind the government in support of a policy that shall use the timber possibilities of the country, instead of wasting or neglecting them. There are forestry officials enough; there are experts enough. They know, and have long been free to say, what is needed. Well-informed writers have long been setting forth the situa-

tion in magazines and newspapers, and a wealth of information is at this moment available in official government reports.

The need of the hour is to overcome the inertia that has always operated to keep the adequate handling of the forest situation in this country behind the actual requirements. There is no need for the government to do everything, or to own everything, or to take over everything, that has to do with the production and marketing of trees suitable for lumber. But government should become an active and regulative factor in both the raising and marketing processes. Government has few opportunities opened to it by the need for reconstruction after war's havoc that are likely to test its efficacy in dealing with a problem; that is too wide-ranging for mere private handling, like this one for meeting the world-wide demand for wood.

Canada and Profiteering

IN THE courageous and drastic measures taken by the Canadian Parliament to deal with the pressing question of the high cost of living, Canada has, once again, set an example which might be followed with profit in other countries. Not only is the committee recently appointed by the House to inquire into the question, laying itself out to investigate the problem with the utmost thoroughness, forming subsidiary committees in all the important towns, but the Board of Commerce established permanently to take charge of the matter has been endowed with most far-reaching powers. Thus discussing the question in the House of Commons, recently, the Hon. Arthur Meighen, Minister of Interior, pointed out that the new board would be similar in its powers to those of the railway commissions. Rules would be laid down for the control of combines, the establishment of fair prices, and so forth, and, once the rules and regulations had been made, a breach of any order made by the board would constitute an offense and would be punishable.

Meanwhile, the investigating committee has already got down to work, and the most complete investigation is under way with a view to ascertaining the base cost to the importer or manufacturer of such staple articles as boots and shoes, ordinary articles of clothes, meats and meat products, flour and cereals, coal, milk, and bread. Then the average rental for houses of the so-called working classes, the average rate of bank interest on commercial paper, and the ultimate retail prices charged in ordinary retail stores to the consumers are all subjects of investigation. The object, of course, is to find out the "spread" between the original producer of common necessities and the prices charged to the consumer. Once these facts are thoroughly ascertained, the question of fixing a fair price ought not to present any more serious difficulties than was the case during the war. The experience of the war, moreover, was that the fixing of the rate of profit allowable, as in the case of the packers, for instance, however it might be weighed against when first established, was ultimately acquiesced in with something more than a good grace. Of course, the enormous turnovers in the export trade brought about by war conditions produced huge returns from the 11 per cent rate. But when this rate is contrasted with the 80 per cent profit which had obtained in one notorious case before the trade was regulated, it is seen how drastically the government order-in-council resulted in curtailing the packers' profit and in reducing the cost to the consumer.

The whole question is indeed one which calls for the most courageous handling. Those who know anything about Labor are well aware that the first amongst the causes of discontent is the conviction, or even suspicion, by the workingman that he is being exploited. The workingman of Canada, as of Britain and other countries, showed himself ready at all times during the war to make the most colossal sacrifices just so long as it was clear to him that the results of these sacrifices were going to the aid of his country, and not into the pockets of the manufacturer. So it is today with the high cost of living. The prime cause of resentment everywhere is the conviction, not only of the workingman but of all sections of the community, that the inflation is very largely an artificial one, due to that wholesale profiteering, in many instances by manufacturer, wholesaler, and retailer, with which the authorities in Ottawa are at last grappling.

The New Provost

THE provost of Trinity College, Dublin, is a great man, not only in his own city and country, but generally throughout the world of learning and throughout that much greater world which echoes the saying of a famous English writer, "What reverence is there in the word 'scholar'?" His office is in several ways unique. As Stephen Gwynn, one of Trinity's most talented sons, points out, Trinity is university as well as college, and its chief, as permanent head of the university, holds a position which has no counterpart at either of the great English residential universities. He is, in this way, more important than any individual at either Oxford or Cambridge. The Provost of Trinity has many claims to be regarded, after the Lord Mayor, as Dublin's first citizen. And so it occasioned no surprise to those who know Trinity, when the announcement was made, recently, that John Henry Bernard, Archbishop of Dublin, had accepted the offer of the office from the government, and would thus succeed Dr. Mahaffy in the Provost's House.

Thus Dr. Bernard, who, ever since he entered Trinity as a scholar just forty years ago, has never been very far from the great cobble-paved quadrangle, returns to occupy the highest position his college and university has to give him. And Trinity men, in the years to come, will be familiar with the "tall slim figure" of the new provost, as the Trinity men of an older generation were familiar with the "tall slim figure" of Archbishop King's lecturer. That, of course, was in the 90s of last century, and the early years of the present one. For it was in the year 1902 that Dr. Bernard accepted the historic office of Dean of St. Patrick's. Then, in 1911, he became Bishop of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin; in 1915, Archbishop of Dublin, and now he is back again as Provost.

As provost Dr. Bernard will not lecture, and therein

the junior and senior freshmen and the junior and senior sophisters of an older generation have something wherein to glory over the undergraduate of today. Not that the undergraduate of Trinity was ever more devoted to lectures than the undergraduate of any other university. But there was always something about "Bernard's lectures" which was peculiarly satisfying. True, he was wont to tell the same stories in the same gravely humorous way to successive classes of students, but each class, having been warned beforehand by members of an earlier class, found expectation better than surprise, and when the looked-for story came, in due course, they genuinely rejoiced in the hearing of it. But there was much more in "Bernard's lectures" than the telling of stories; indeed, the stories came but seldom, and those students who went down from his classes did so with a curiously deep regard for the subject dealt with.

For there is something peculiarly, one had almost said piquant, about Dr. Bernard's scholarship, just as there was about the scholarship of Dr. Mahaffy. A great mathematician, a great student of philosophy, a great authority on Biblical Greek, these are only some of his many achievements. In addition, he has shown himself, through many years, an able administrator, whilst more than one prominent man has paid warm tribute to his statesmanship, as displayed in the much discussed Irish Convention of two years ago. Trinity men the world over will surely welcome Dr. Bernard to the house with the big gates.

Notes and Comments

BETHUNE, in the very heart of the war area in the north of France, has been a good deal heard of, of late years, but has anyone remembered its claim to fame as the native place of Dr. Buridan, professor of philosophy at the University of Paris in the first half of the fourteenth century? Nobody did remember it, it can pretty safely be asserted, and nobody would have remembered it but for the fact that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking at the Guildhall recently, referred to Buridan's Ass. This particular ass is supposed placed in the unfortunate and perplexing position of, being both hungry and thirsty, having to choose between a bundle of hay and a bucket of water placed at equal distances to each side of him. The argument was intended to show the powerlessness of will in the face of two equally balanced motives. No ass was ever placed in such a position, it is good to know, and in fairness to Dr. Buridan it must be said that the argument is not to be found in his writings. It was probably a joke made at the expense of his doctrine.

EVERY day or two some little thing, if not a big one, shows that a more intimate relationship than formerly with the rest of the world leaves its impress on the manners and customs of the United States. For instance, Frank L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State, will soon take his place in the United States delegation at the Peace Conference, with the title of Undersecretary of State. As counselor of the department, Mr. Polk was the first assistant to the secretary, but it was found that foreign chancelleries do not attach the importance to the title of counselor that they do to that of undersecretary, with which they are familiar. Hence Congress recently created the title of undersecretary, and Europe is expected to, and doubtless will, accept the bearer of it as speaking with full authority in the absence of Mr. Lansing.

ONE would have to think long and hard to find a greater contrast than that between the latest group of little figures made by Frederic Blaschke to illustrate life in remote parts of the world and the visitors who come to look at it as represented in the New York Museum of Natural History. Mr. Blaschke's latest group, created from photographs, life casts, and other material gathered by the museum's Congo expedition of 1909-15, shows a camp of African "pygmies" on the Belgian Congo; one sees the return of a huntsman, with an antelope on his back, to his beehive-shaped home and "pygmy" family, and gets a glimpse of the way a family of the most primitive people in all Africa really lives. The African "pygmies," however, are not actually so small as they sound, ranging from four feet to about five and three-quarters on their habitually bare feet. One wonders what they would think of a realistic group of models showing the New York head of a family coming home from a day's work.

MR. CYRIL MAUDE is returning to England with a good story. He told it, before going east, to the New York correspondent of The Evening Standard. While in Canada he was watched by a small boy who had heard somebody say Mr. Maude was an actor. The boy said nothing for a long while, but finally, timidly asked Mr. Maude whether he liked his hard work. Mr. Maude said he did, whereupon the boy said he thought he must get very tired. "Why?" asked Mr. Maude. "Because I shouldn't think you would like hanging by your feet so often. I only see'd one actor, and he looked tired after he'd done his stunt at the circus."

AN odd and unexpected embassy arrived in the United States, the other day, when a royal mission from Abyssinia appeared in New York and was properly, if rather informally, received by a representative of the government who happened to be in that city on other business. The members of the Abyssinian mission, impressive in long white robes, declared that they came to congratulate the American people on winning the war; and, pleased as they were to be congratulated, the American people, as reflected by the opinion of some of their newspapers, were much surprised. The visit, says one editor, seems to have been made in the same spirit that led the Queen of Sheba to set forth from Abyssinia, a long time ago, to visit Solomon; she had heard of the glory and the power of Solomon, and came to see if it were all true. Meantime one is reminded that Abyssinia is an ancient nation that has marvelously survived, even from the time of the Queen of Sheba, and that "ancient Africa, and a primitively civilized Africa, is still on the map."